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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 16.

Sugar Ration Half Pound; N. E. Bakeries in Trust? Laval Forms New Cabinet

The World's Day—April 16, 1942

Washington: Half Pound of Sugar a Person

Half a pound of sugar a week a person will be allowed during the first two weeks of the rationing program which begins sometime during the week of May 4, Office of Price Administration announced. Each ration stamp will be good for two weeks and stamp number one will permit purchase of one pound of sugar. The ration allowance may be changed thereafter, depending upon availabl esugar supplies.

Legislation to form a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy to release thousands of men for sea-going service was passed by the House on voice vote. [Page 3.]

A joint committee of 28 Senators and Representatives met, as Congress ended its informal Easter recess, to straighten out differences in amendments to the $19,000,000,000 war appropriations bill providing for limitations of war profits.

Voting unanimously, the House passed and sent to the Senate legislation authorizing the construction of 200,000 tons of new submarines at an estimated cost of $900,000,000.

A bill that would give the President power to seize any and all privately-owned automobiles to meet war transportation needs was introduced by Senator Downey (D) of California.

Hearings on a Senate-approved bill to raise the pay of soldiers and sailors up to and including second lieutenants and ensigns were completed by the House Military Affairs Committee. Chairman May (D) of Kentucky said the bill would be reported to the House on April 28, probably with amendments.

Senate and House conferees on the sixth supplemental national defense appropriation bill reduced the appropriation for fighting forest fires from $18,000,000 to $5,000,000, the budget estimate.

The Senate Labor Committee agreed to attempt to revise and offer in the Senate April 27 a measure by Senator Ball (R) of Minnesota freezing open and closed shops and providing for the stabilization of wages in war industries, but not affecting the present40-hour week.

New England: 'Trust' Probe of Bakeries

Federal investigation of the New England baking industry for possible violation of antitrust laws was begun by a special assistant to Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General. [Page 2.]

Destroyers Bennett and Fullam slid down the ways at the Boston Navy Yard, followed by laying of keels for two more destroyers. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Massachusetts civic leaders sought ban on distribution of Social Justice magazine, tentatively barred from mails but received here by express. [Page 2.]

Maj. Gen. Ernest J. Dawley was named Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, which supervises training of soldiers in New England. [War Activities in New England: Page 5.]

In France: New Cabinet Formed by Laval

A new Vichy Cabinet has been formed by Pierre Laval, who assumed post of "Chief of Government." M. Laval, it is understood, will also be Minister of Interior with control over nation's police. In Washington President Roosevelt showed concern over French situation by moving up Cabinet meeting a day. [Page 9.]

The War: RAF Planes Swarm Over Channel

In the Air: Hundreds of British fighter planes filled the English Channel sky in what coast watchers believed to be one of the RAF's biggest daylight sweeps against German-occupied France. [Page 9.]

Russia: Forward-pressing Soviet troops reported occupation of a dozen settlements abandoned by Nazis in Bryansk sector. [Page 8.]

Atlantic: Sinking of an Axis submarine by the armed Norwegian merchantman Baalbek in a running fight off Brazil's north coast was reported in Rio de Janeiro. Survivors of a torpedoed United States merchant ship reported at New York that their machine gun crew shot off one of the periscopes of an attacking submarine which nevertheless sank their ship.

Philippines: American raiders returned to Australia with one Flying Fortress lost but otherwise no casualties. They brought back the crew of the lost bomber and 34 passengers, mostly airmen, from the islands.

Burma: Japanese forces said to number five divisions were reported landing at Rangoon and elsewhere in Burma, while a new attacking party was pushing its way through the mountains from north Thailand to try to take the Chinese north of Toungoo in the flank and rear.

Americas: Guani Heads Defense Consultants

Uruguay's Foreign Minister, Alberto Guani, was elected Chairman of the Emergency Pan-American Consultative Committee for Political Defense of the Continent by delegates from seven American republics meeting in Montevideo.

In Europe: Churchill to Make Statement Soon

Prime Minister Churchill will make a statement on the war situation to an early session of the House of Commons, which probably will be secret, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the Commons.

King Boris of Bulgaria was decorated, in the name of Adolf Hitler, with the Grand Cross of the Gold Eagle, one of Germany's highest decorations.

Eire was warned by its Government to equip itself for observance of complete blackout on short notice.

Premier Mussolini was reported to have visited a military station in Central Italy, where he inspected parachute troops.

A last-minute delay in German approval of the passenger list of the Swedish liner Drottningholm, scheduled to leave Sweden yesterday with Americans being exchanged for Axis diplomats in the United States, held up the vessel's sailing. The United States Legation in Stockholm said no new sailing date had been set.

Consumer News: Deeper 'Gas' Cut Indicated

Motorists will have to get along on from 40 to 50 per cent less gasoline this year, petroleum sources in Washington said as the announced 33⅓ per cent reduction went into effect. [Page 1.]

National: San Francisco Has Daylight Alarm

San Francisco and the bay area had their first daylight alert as listening posts flashed warnings of the approach of unidentified aircraft at 9:57 a. m. It lasted only until 10:12 a. m. when the planes were identified as friendly.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Extra Session On Pay to Idle Is Discouraged

Critics of proposal say with unemployment at low ebb there's no call for emergency action.

Finding unemployment in Massachusetts to be "unbelievably low," a number of the best posted in this field today declared a special session of the Legislature to raise unemployment payments to be unjustified.

Whether there was an emergency caused by war production provoked spirited dispute. While many workers in some other sections have been made idle by plants being closed or remodeled, such unemployment in the Commonwealth has proved less than expected and is declining.

On the other hand, inquiry brought out that there is considerable sentiment among critics of a special session that some changes in the benefit structure may be warranted.

The only question appeared to be whether this was the time and method. There is quite a feeling among the best informed in favor of raising of the benefit structure, no. in view of a questionable emergency, but as a matter of equity and as a permanent policy.

Probably Permanent

If payments were liberalized at a special session, the change probably would be permanent, because if payments once were increased, it would be very difficult to bring them down. Also any changes made would apply to all the eligible unemployed, it is said, regardless of whether their jobs had been affected by the war, because of the impossibility of distinguishing between "priorities" unemployment and other unemployment.

Consequently the issue before a special session would hardly appear, it is said, to be an emergency need of large numbers of workers forced out by the war program, because there are relatively so few of these in the State.

The problem before the legislators would rather appear to be the much broader one of the adequacy or inadequacy of what the Commonwealth is paying unemployed workers.

Whether a general revision of payments, in lack of an out-and-out emergency, should be hastily undertaken at a session called without the backing of the Governor was doubted among objectors.

Long-Term Policy

What is the best long-term policy in connection with unemployment compensation? it was asked. If there is a need for larger payments, would this not better come in the normal process of the development of public opinion, or when those who are closest to the appraisal of unemployment conditions may consider the situation so acute that an emergency does exist?

At any rate, inquiry indicated that if a special session is called, there may be substantial opposition to the raising of payments in this way.

Disapproval will apparently be based on the evidence that there is no large war-created need and the view that if payments should be liberalized, it would be better to give the proposition more study

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

U. S. Has Secret Base in Philippines; Air Raid First Planned to Aid Bataan; Allies Declare MacArthur IS Chief

Associated Press

American Troops Reach Australia

Contingent of United States troops shown disembarking from their transport at an unnamed Australian port. Inset: Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce who led the 13 American bombers in their attack on Japanese bases, ships, and equipment in the Philippines.

General has supreme command in Southwest Pacific, Washington council states.

4,000-mile flight of bomber unit shows Allies control air north of Australia.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16 — Representatives of all the United Nations here are in complete agreement that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is the supreme and unquestioned commander of all Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific.

This agreement is expected to result shortly in instructions to General MacArthur outlining in detail the scope of his command, although the United States Army spokesman at Australian headquarters again has asserted that General MacArthur has not yet received instructions from Washington enabling him to organize his general staff.

Jogged by growing public criticism over the situation in the Southwest Pacific and faced with increasing Japanese preparations for a possible attack against Australia, the Pacific War Council has met at the White House to clarify General MacArthur's position and to permit him to weld a unified fighting force capable of driving the enemy from all captured territory.

The three principal powers in that area—the United States, Australia, and New Zealand—are said by their representatives to be entirely in accord over General MacArthur, although President Roosevelt himself has declined to explain, on grounds of military secrecy, if General MacArthur's command included all aspects of the New Zealand defense situation.

Dutch in Accord

A Netherlands spokesman in London already has stated that Dutch forces in the Southwestern Pacific are at the disposal of the United Nations High Command there. The British also are believed to be in agreement on the present division of authority in the Far East, particularly since the increasing American forces in India and the near East are under British authority.

Commenting on the confusion over General MacArthur, Herbert A. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, declared after the Council meeting at the White House that "it was ironed out long ago." Mr. Evatt expressed the hope that President Roosevelt would issue a statement fully clarifying and setting the question.

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, told newspapermen that his Government had been informed of General MacArthur's jurisdiction and that "we are all in complete agreement, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

He also dispelled rumors of New Zealand disagreement with United Nation's decisions, declaring that his Government was "satisfied with everything that has been done" in the way of establishing joint defensive and offensive control in that part of the world.

White House Statement

A third statement came from Stephen Early, Presidential Press Secretary, who reiterated the President's declaration that General MacArthur was in full command of all Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific.

"There is complete unity in Australia and that was amply

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Brigadier General Royce's 4,000-mile dash with 13 heavy American bombers to the Philippines was intended to help General Wainwright's men on Bataan but arrived three days too late. Nevertheless it accomplished a great piece of pioneer work.

It established a hidden base with supplies for future raids on the islands.

It disclosed possibilities of offensive moves against Japanese supply lines, about which more doubtless will be heard later.

It proved that the attack can be so arranged that the Japanese cannot tell from which quarter it is coming.

It showed that the Allies have control of the air north of Australia.

Finally, it showed the complete efficiency of the Flying Fortress and the B-25 bomber for long-range work, since the only casualty was one Flying Fortress caught on the ground by hostile aircraft while its engine was being changed.

At the same time, the marksmanship of the raiders proved at least equal to that of the Japanese, since five cargo vessels were almost certainly sunk and several others seriously damaged, in addition to the damage to planes, wharves, and other land installations.

The squadron brought 44 passengers back with it from the Philippines, most of them airmen, including 10 members of the crew of the Flying Fortress lost during the raid.

In Burma, the critical situation is intensified by the reported arrival of five new divisions to reinforce the Japanese, two of them said to have been landed at Rangoon.

Other Japanese troops were reported by the Chinese to be marching from Northern Thailand over the hills through the Karenni district of India to take the Chinese forces in Burma in the flank and rear.

One Chinese report places this force at two points. Loikaw and Yado, which, as the crow flies, are less than 50 miles from the Chinese north of Toungoo. What forces Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has around this mountain region to meet the fresh invasion has not been stated.

Results of Raid:

Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, volunteer leader of the bomber squadron which delivered the United States' first long-distance smash in the Philippines, disclosed today that the raiders used a base hidden in the islands, protected by fighter planes, and provisioned it for future use.

Twelve planes of the 13, which for two days wrought destruction and dismay among the enemy at the start of the week, ferried 44 passengers on their return trip to Australia—10 crewmen from a Flying Fortress bomber lost in the foray and 34 Army men and civilians from Bataan, Corregidor, and other island points.

Most of the evacuees were airmen, indicatihg that while the Americans still have fighting planes in the islands, as General Royce said, they have a surfeit of men to fly them.

Among them were Capt. Jesus Villamore, Filipino flying ace, Frank Hewlett, United Press Correspondent, Nat Floyd, New York Times Correspondent, Lieut. Col. Chi Wang, Chinese liaison officer with the Bataan forces, Col. Charles Backes, Capt. Joseph Moore, Capt. Henry Thorne, Capt. Harvey Whitfield and Lieutenants Wienart, Thomas, Gerrity, Conley, Colonel Fisher and Lieut. Col. W. B. Kinnard, United States Army.

The party also included 12 others whose names were not immediately announced.

General Royce said the morale of the men left behind was excellent, especially now that they have plenty of food. American fighter planes co-operated with the Australia-based bombers, shooting

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Europe Held Ripe for Allied Invasion; Hitler Drains Man-Power Reservoirs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The rising tide of anti-Nazi revolt in Europe make early invasion of the continent by British and American forces increasingly probable and increasingly attractive, it was declared here today in the most responsible quarters.

Rebellion against Hitler throughout the repressed populations of the Nazi-held states has never been at such a boiling point, according to the most direct and reliable information reaching Washington officials.

No effort is now being made to conceal the fact that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative, are in London to pave the way for offensive action against the Axis.

There is increasing evidence that Berlin is jittery over the prospect of imminent raids on the European continent all the way from France to Norway and Washington is no longer hesitant to let it be known that such raids in force are to be expected.

Added Incentive

The recent manifestations of mounting revolt constitute an added incentive to put American and British forces on the continent and it is known that General Marshall is intent upon timing Allied action in a way to take the fullest possible advantage of the aroused state of the subjected peoples.

Obviously the United Nations' plans will not be disclosed in advance of their execution but the signs are that Hitler is greatly concerned over civilian resistance and sabotage within the occupied countries and over the imminence of Allied invasion in the west while the German armies are mortally engaged with Russia on the east.

This acute Nazi uneasiness is reflected in the declaration of martial law in Brest, in the closing of the frontier between occupied and unoccupied France and more recently in the outbreak of sporadic fighting by Bretons at St. Nazaire following the British raid there on March 28.

Bretons Are Armed

It is reported that the Bretons are armed with British firearms and it is probable that one of the primary objectives of other Allied raids on the continent will be the distribution of weapons to the civil population where they do the most good.

Another sign of Germany's concern of invasion from Britain and rebellion on the continent is the reported dispatch of Field Marshal Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, one of Hitler's most favored commanders, from the southern Russian front to France to take charge of defense.

If Hitler fears early invasion of Europe by British and American ground and air forces, the best information here is that his fears have ample grounds.

The scale and direction of such invasion constitute the problems which are engrossing General Marshall and the British High Command in London at this moment—conversations so important that it was announced in the House of Commons today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill might post-

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Bretons Are Reported Fighting in St. Nazaire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon, April 16

Unconfirmed reports reaching Lisbon state that French civilians uncovered hidden supplies of arms and ammunition and fought the occupying Germans during and after the British raids on St. Nazaire, March 28.

The Breton villagers, it is said, joined the British as soon as they landed.

The Germans, according to the story heard here, took quick revenge. Six hundred civilians were said to have been killed in the fighting and in subsequent executions by the Nazis.

Other reports reaching Lisbon — also unconfirmed — declare the Germans are searching ports in both the occupied and unoccupied zones for ammunition dumps.

Conditions within Germany which may have a limiting effect upon Germany's coming offensive are discussed by a writer in Switzerland who has unusual information sources from within the Reich. In the following article, the first of two, the German man-power shortage is analyzed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 16—Hitler's efforts to build up a new spring-offensive army of 8,000,000 men—reliably reported here to be now under way—will aggravate what is already an acute shortage of industrial man power within the Reich. From the closest possible estimate of Germany's manpower situation, formation of an army of this size now would result in a shortage of between 4,500,000 and 6,000,000 so-called "indispensable workers" in vital industries.

Although there are many intangibles such as Germany's exact supply of foreign labor and the number of troops which can be counted on from those countries allied with the Axis, it is possible to assess in round figures the manpower situation in Germany today.

At present Germany's population is about 80,000,000 persons of which 49 per cent or 39,200,000 are males. Of the males some 64 per cent or 26,000,000 belong to the age group of between 15 and 60.

Of this latter group, some 19,300,000 are engaged in industries essential to the war effort in the following categories: coal mining, 1,400,000; iron ore and other metals mining, 900,000; foundries, smelt-

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Jump in Curtailment of Gas For Autoists Held Inevitable

Increased gasoline curtailment for the motoring public of the East and the Pacific Northwest, plus liquidation of small filling stations, will inevitable follow the enlarged cut of 33 1-3 per cent effective today, according to petroleum officials in Boston and Washington.

Sharp jumps in customer rationing by gasoline dealers—many of whom will be forced out of business by the end of the month—were predicted as Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, increased restrictions on deliveries from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent.

Still further restrictions—possibly to 40 or 50 per cent of normal—are anticipated by midsummer by leaders of the industry. In the meantime, they pointed out, the Office of Price Control at Washington is going ahead with preparation of rationing cards in case the voluntary system of curtailment of supplies to filling stations fails.

The 33⅓ per cent cut, effective today, will be plenty serious for the average motorist, it was pointed out, since essential vehicles, including those necessary to health, safety, commerce, schools, and government, will continue to get full supplies. This means the gasoline used in non-essential driving will be curtailed by considerably more than one-third.

During March, decrease in the consumer supply of gasoline was balanced by a decrease in pleasure driving, one official said, adding that transient trade or tourists will probably feel the new cut the most since dealers are planning to stick to their regular customers, releasing only portions of their supply of gasoline daily, and when that is exhausted, closing the station.

Auto Seizures Bill

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California today introduced a bill that would give the President power to seize any and all privately-owned automobiles.

At the same time, the California Senator recommended that immediate steps be taken to "remove some 10,000,000 cars from the roads and place them in a vast pool to meet a serious transportation crisis we can expect within a year or so."

Mr. Downey said he was convinced that there "simply will not be any tires for the 30,000,000 civilian automobiles for four or five years even if we get all the synthetic rubber hoped for by Jesse Jones and others."

His bill would give the President authority to build up a vast stock of automobiles, parts, tires and supplies and authorize use of a $5,000,000,000 fund for this purpose.

Cars and parts might be acquired by donation, purchase or requisition. If the car was taken and owners were not satisfied with prices offered, they could accept a 50 per cent payment and appeal to the United States Court of Claims.

Senator Downey said he believed that all families who now have more than one automobile, should turn in all extra cars as a patriotic service.

Hesitant Allied Strategy Beclouds MacArthur Status

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 16—According to informed opinion here, there is something more fundamental in the present hullabaloo over Gen. Douglas MacArthur's status than whether or not the General's powers have been set down in precise terms. Behind it all, it is thought, there lies the whole question of grand Allied war strategy.

There is a feeling, whether justified or not, that the broad sweep of Allied strategy still is in a fluid stage, drawn hither and thither by conflicting national and political interests in London and Washington.

Gen. George C. Marshall's talks with the British Government and military chiefs in Britain and the known preoccupation of American officialdom with western Europe and Russia are thought to be exercising some influence on the final setup in the Southwest Pacific area.

Fundamentally, the question of General MacArthur's powers boils down to this: Is the Supreme Commander of the Southwest Pacific area to have authority to demand and get whatever supplies of men and material he thinks necessary for operations in his command, or is he to be dependent solely on what the Allied war councils think his command is worth?

This question is an important one for Australia. Irrespective of whether the Japanese pass by this continent and concentrate their whole forces against India, Australia remains the most important springboard for an offensive against Japan.

That is how the Australians regard their country and belief in this as their function was strengthened by the appointment of General MacArthur and the arrival of American troops.

At the moment, there is a strong offensive psychology here.

Australian divisions back from the Middle East, tough seasoned troops, are raring to go. Up and down the country Australians and Americans are training together in camp looking forward to an attack. The aerial offensive promised by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, and now in full swing, is aimed as much toward preparing the way for an Allied advance as it is to

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Minimum Wages for Women and Minors in Restaurants and Hotels Mandatory

Student Group Hears Talk By Mrs. Roosevelt

Emphasizing that it is the prime responsibility of those at home to see that the machinery of government is so organized that when the soldiers now at the front fighting for it return, they will find it meets their needs, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told leaders of the International Student Service at the Hotel Vendome last night that it was the duty of present-day youth to appreciate and advocate the American way of life, thus keeping "this country worth dying for."

Otherwise, Mrs. Roosevelt went on to say, the soldiers may return as heroes for a day, only to become forgotten citizens without jobs. If that problem is not faced, she warned, the country may well find itself with a terrific pressure group, composed of from eight to ten million men who have returned from war to a country in which they feel cut off from everything—in which their interests have gone by the board.

"One of the most important things for our young people to do," she said, "is to find out why we believe in our form of government and our way of life. Otherwise, we won't know what we are fighting for, and it is enormously important that the men in our armed forces realize what they are fighting for."

The International Student Service met last year at the President's summer home on Campobello Island, N. B., its purpose being to draw the attention of students to the study of American traditions, and to offer them facilities for training themselves as leaders.

Emphasizing the importance of working with college and university students, Mrs. Roosevelt said that in the course of the next few years "most of our young people are going to work together, going to meet one another on the same level. And they are going to find that they stand on what they are themselves with their fellows.

"The most important thing for any of us to know," she reiterated, "is why we believe in our form of government, why we believe in our way of life—not just to say it with our lips—but that everybody should understand what it means to us as individuals.

"I think one of the things the International Student Service really has accomplished among the students in our colleges and universities is to draw out their ability to express themselves and to make them think through questions so that they can express themselves clearly and make sure of their ground."

Other speakers at the dinner included Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who praised Mrs. Roosevelt for her work in behalf of youth; Prof. Max Lerner, of Williams College; Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard University; Miss Irene Murray, student at Mount Holyoke College, and James S. Lanigan, a student at the Harvard Law School. Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, presided as Chairman of the meeting.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Taxi Concern Begins Horse Cab Service

Assisted by several young ladies, Driver Ralph Edes makes his bow to the Boston traveling public in his recently refurbished victoria coupe, the latest addition to the Checker Cab Company's fleet of vehicles. This equipage, long somnolent in somebody's carriage house, has been painted with the firm's bright colors and is available from today on at the old-time horse cab rates. These are on the zone system, 50 cents from downtown to the Back Bay, $1 for the next zone, highest tariff is $1.50. These rates are for each person, not a cab, as is the rule with gasoline taxis. It will operate mostly from the Copley Square district.

Waitress Wage Protection Applauded

The wage protection just given waitresses and other women restaurant workers in Massachusetts by a mandatory minimum wage order was applauded today at Washington by Miss Louise Stitt, Director of the Division of Minimum Wage in the United States Department of Labor.

Minimum wages for women and minors in restaurants and hotel restaurants throughout the Commonwealth yesterday became mandatory, carrying penalties for willful violation.

Miss Stitt commented:

"The extension of minimum wage legislation by the states to women employed in the service industries is extremely important at this time. These workers are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and seldom belong to trade unions.

"Their only protection against the rapidly rising cost of living and woefully low wages is State minimum wage laws.

"According to the 1940 census, approximately 16,000 women in Massachusetts will receive wage protection under the minimum wage order for restaurant occupations that becomes mandatory today.

"Sixteen states and the District of Columbia have established minimum wage rates for women employed in the restaurant occupations. These orders cover more than 200,000 women."

The list of states that cover restaurant occupations by minimum wage orders and laws was given by Miss Stitt as follows:

California*, Colorado*, District of Columbia*, Kentucky*, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota*, Ohio*, Oregon*, Utah, Washington*, Wisconsin*, Arkansas**, Nevada**, South Dakota**.

*These orders cover chambermaids and other hotel workers as well as restaurant employees.

**The rate is set in the law.

Putnam Undecided On Governor Race

WEBSTER, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Mayor Roger L. Putnam, Democrat, of Springfield, frequently spoken of as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor this fall said last night, "I would like nothing better than to see someone by the name of Putnam elected governor, but I am still undecided whether to be a candidate this year or to wait another term."

He spoke at a victory dinner held by the Town Democratic Committee to honor the three Democratic selectmen elected at the recent town meeting.

Other portions of the Mayor's brief talk were devoted to the necessity of "all lending material aid to winning the war."

Four Nantasket Line Boats Sold to Paragon Park Manager

The day was saved for summer cruisers to Nantasket this morning when the four boats of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company which have been up for sale were purchased for the sum of $35,000 by Joseph Stone the manager of Paragon Park at Nantasket.

Hearings on the sale of the boats which have been held before Judge George C. Sweeney, with B. B. Wills, an operator of river lines serving Washington and Baltimore one of the bidders, ended today with an order from Judge Sweeney that the boats be sold to Mr. Stone.

Had Mr. Wills been the successful bidder, it was his intention to take three of the four steamboats to Washington, leaving only one for operation here.

Judge Daniel A. Shea of Hingham, representing the Stone interests, said that the boatswould be in shape for sailing "within a short time."

In other years, the familiar deck-crowded steamers took to the water on April 19, but this year there will be necessary consultations with the government and harbor defense officials before the boats are permitted to operate. One of Judge Sweeney's stipulations in his order for sale was that the ships must be operated in line with the wartime restrictions of the government.

The $35,000 payment was in the form of acertified check furnished by the owner of Paragon Park, David Stone, and made payable to Mayo Shattauck, Trustee of the Nantasked-Boston Steamboat Company.

Eastern Trunkline Roads Policy Branded Unsound

Persistence of th nation's railroads and the United States Maritime Commission in routing war materials and other traffic through New York and the failure to use to the maximum facilities available in other ports was denounced today by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Branding the policy of the eastern trunkline roads and the Maritime Commission as unsound, Mr. Davis said that it had made necessary a general embargo on all exports through United States ports.

Announcement of the embargo was made by the Association of American Railroads and was revealed in Boston only yesterday. Mr. Davis said the embargo becomes effective tomorrow night at midnight. It extends the permit system to all freight with the exception of Army and Navy consignments and other goods moving under Government labeling.

Mr. Davis added that Britain had contributed to the freight dilemma by its failure to utilize Boston port facilities. He called attention to the question of avoiding concentration of traffic at New York as much as a year ago. He speaks from experience, having been assistant manager of inland transportation for the Navy Depart in the first World War.

At that time, he said, traffic congestion was so heavy because of the efforts to jam it through New York that freight was stored underground alongside the railroad tracks as far inland as Ohio.

Mayor Talks on Port Problem

The whole approach to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's investigation as to why Boston's port is being slighted in war shipments was broadened today as he called leading deep water and off-shore shippers into special conference.

The Mayor, alarmed at the depression here while other Atlantic ports are booming, held a second meeting with interested parties late today. The first meeting had been held April 7, with only a limited range of port officials and boosters in attendance. Both meetings were closed to the public and press.

At the first meeting last week, three committees were named, and were scheduled to report at today's meeting in the Chamber of Commerce.

James L. Truden, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Division of Service and Supply, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who was appointed Chairman of the Committee to consider the labor setup, is expected to present that Committee's findings today.

William H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is expected to submit results of his Committee's work regarding rail facilities and past actual handling of Lend-Lease cargo at Boston. The Committee to determine how best the port facilities may be operated to obtain maximum efficiency, headed by Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association, and Richard Parkhurst of the Port Authority, is also to submit a report.

Here's a Poser For Two Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 16—Is your home where you sleep or where you eat, is the problem facing Robert and Martha, children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Dyer, who live at 1A Elk Court, astride the Worcester-Shrewsbury line. The children go to sleep at night in their bedroom in Shrewsbury and eat their meals in the dining room in Worcester; and the puzzle is where do they go to school.

When the Dyers moved into the house in January, the children were sent to the Coolidge School in Shrewsbury. Last month, Shrewsbury authorities transferred them to the Roosevelt School in Worcester. Now, the Worcester officials want to send them back to Shrewsbury.

"Bob" and Martha can't give a deciding vote, either. Bob prefers the Shrewsbury school, and his sister likes it better in Worcester.

Do you read the invitations from communities?

Community advertisements are an interesting feature of The Christian Science Monitor. They are sponsored by government commissions and civic organizations to tell you of the scenic, historic and industrial advantages offered by their communities. These advertisers offer to send you booklets and tourist information helpful in planning trips. It is hoped that you are taking advantage of this unique opportunity to plan enjoyable vacations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Two U. S. Craft Launched At The Navy Yard

The United States' rapidly expanding fleet received two more destroyers today as the Bennett and the Fullam were sent cliding into the sea 10 minutes apart at the Boston Navy Yard, exactly four months and six days after their keels were laid.

The double launching of the destroyers was the first a tthe Navy Yard since the war began.

No sooner had the Bennett hit the water than the keel of the destroyer Conenr was laid. Shortly after, the Fullam was sent down the days and immediately the keel of the destroyer Hall was swung into place.

The Bennett was christened by Mrs. Cora L. Bennett Hoffman of Brooklyn, N. Y., wife of the late Floyd Bennett, Aviation Machinist, U. S. N., and famous flyer and polar explorer, for whom the destroyer was named. The Fullam, named for the late Rear Admiral William Freeland Fullam, U. S. N., was christened by Mariana Welch, of San Francisco, granddaughter of Rear Admiral Fullam.

Entering the nevel service in 1917, Floyd Bennett was commended by the Secretary of the Navy in 1925 for "Efficiency, indefatigable energy and courage while engaged on duty in connection with operations of Unit, McMillan Polar Expedition during the summer of 1925."

In 1926 he was given the Distinguished Service Medal for "Exceptionally Meritorious Service to the Government; his courage and ability contributed largely to the success of the first heavier than air craft flight to the North Pole and return."

Rear Admiral Fullam, after graduating with honors from the United States Naval Academy, commanded the sailing vessel Chesapeake in 1904; the monitor Terror in 1905; the supply ship Glacier in 1905 and 1906, while holding the rank of Lieutenant Commander,and the gunboat Marietta in 1906 as a Commander and the battleship Mississippi in 1909 as a Captain.

During the world war he was Commander Reserve Force, Pacific Fleet, and Commander Patrol Force, Pacific Fleet.

He was awarded the Navy Cross with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Commander of the Reserve Force, Pacific Fleet, and Senior Officer in Command of the Pacific Station during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief in South Atlantic Waters."

He was given the rank of Rear Admiral on Dec. 15 1914 and we retired on Oct. 8, 1919.

Extra Session On Pay to Idle Is Discouraged

Continued from Page 1

and take action at the next regular session, if meanwhile no emergency develops warranting emergency action by higher officials.

On the other hand, only workers displaced by the war program would be entitled to the higher payments asked, it is declared at the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which is promoting the petition for a special session.

Training Period

The extra money would be used particularly to finance workers during their training period to adapt them to war industry, it is added.

The Federation asks that displaced workers while training be given 60 per cent of their normal week's salary but no more than $24 a week at the highest. This would increase the present State maximum from $15 to $24. Also the Federation seeks to have the duration of payments extended from the present 20 weeks to 26.

The Federation cites a 12 per cent rise in the cost of living since the unemployment insurance law went into effect in 1935 to support these proposals.

The plan of a special session has been brought to the verge of fulfillment by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary - Treasurer - Legislative Agent of the Federation. Mr. Taylor has already won a majority of the members of the House to his petition, and also 19 out of the required 21 Senators. One further vote has been assured by Senator Charles W. Olson of Ashland, on condition that an additional Senator sign.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Salvaging materials vital to war production will be discussed by Mrs. William W. Kirlin of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee in an address before the Work Projects Administration community recreation forum. Talk to be given at the West End Health Unit, 28 Blossom Street, at 7 p. m. Open free to public.

An illustrated public lecture entitled, "New England Fisheries" will be given by Edward N. Cooley at the Boston Public Library. Open free to the public at 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Italian Paintings" will be the topic discussed by Mrs Sayward of the Museum staff. The public is welcome to attend at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

By a Staff Photographer

Two More Destroyers Launched

A double launching at the Boston Navy Yard today saw (top) the destroyer Bennett, (bottom) the destroyer Fullam take the water to join Uncle Sam's expanding battle fleet. Center: Sponsors of the ships, Mrs. Cora L. Bennett Hoffman of Brooklyn, N. Y. (left), and Miss Mariana Welch of San Francisco, are shown with Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant.

Boston Stores Plan Drive To Discourage Overbuying

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston consumers are not going to hoard clothes and other goods—that is if the stores can do anything about it.

In an effort to discourage overbuying, thus preventing shortages and inflation, the major retailers of Boston have formed a committee under the chairmanship of John C. Nicodemus of Kennedy's, and have formulated four basic policies:

1. Style changes ordered by the War Production Board will not be sensationalized; the public will not be stampeded into buying to keep ahead of such mythical things as the "Victory Suit."

2. Special sales, price promotions will be eliminated. This will be especially hard, it is thought, on those stores that have forced volumes up by advertising special sales as a regular day to day practice.

3. No special credit plans will be advertised, no budgeting in three payments, or similar devices used by many stores to boost volumes. These plans may still be retained, and be available, but they will not be advertised and promoted.

4. A sales training program is under way among sales people to acquaint them with actual conditions so they will discourage overbuying on the part of their customers.

Mr. Nicodemus pointed out today that there is not—and may never be—such a thing as a "Victory Suit." It was a figment of somebody's imagination, a picture of what might some day come. Yet the picture was widely publicized with the result that stores were jammed with men striving to get suits before the radical style changes and the shortages in wool materialized.

One man bought 14 suits and boasted that it brought his total to 21. Many others bought three or four suits apiece. The stores insist there is no need for this. They point out that the only restrictions yet placed on men's suits simply ban pleats at the waist and cuffs on the trousers. It is estimated that about 12 inches of material can be saved on every pair of trousers through this simple change.

Moreover, while wool is being curtailed, it is no less a fact that America has available some excellent substitute textiles, products of its research laboratories.

The organization of the Boston committee was at the instigation of the War Production Board, Mr. Nicodemus said, and resulted directly from the sharp uptrends in buying that have been coincident with the rise in employment and the reports of imminent shortages.

The agreement to halt promotions of sales and credit plans represents a real sacrifice on the part of many stores that have built up their business with sales, or special credit plans, as one of the keystones of their appeal.

Some hint as to the way retail sales have boomed in the Boston area is contained in the latest Federal Reserve figures on business activity in this area.

Boston department stores reported sales running now at a level of 115 per cent, contrasted with a 90 per cent level during 1939 and an 85 per cent level in 1940, and a 100 per cent level in 1941.

The single item of men's clothing was listed at 130 per cent, contrasted with 74 per cent in 1940 and 100 per cent in 1941.

Bakery Inquiry Started

A Federal investigation of the baking business in New England and New York was initiated today in Boston by Edmund J. Ford of Lawrence, Mass., Special Assistant to Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Ford was in Boston this morning in preparation for grand jury hearings which will take place April 23. Deputy United States marshals have already served at least 90 subpoenas, each of which orders a big concern to submit its records for investigation by the grand jury.

It was understood that price fixing and other illegal practices would be charged by the Government.

Executive Council Asked For Civil Defense Hearing

Charging inconsistencies in present air raid rules and regulations and a serious lack of essential equipment for air raid wardens and auxiliary police forces, Marian Clarke Nichols of Boston, today called upon Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill to grant a hearing before the Executive Council for all citizens interested in the present status of Massachusetts' civilian defenses.

Bar Sought To Distributing Social Justice

Massachusetts civic leaders, warm in their approval of the Federal order barring the magazine Social Justice from the mails, said today they planned to ask United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon to take action to prohibit the distribution of the publication in this State. For, despite the order from Washington, the magazine is still obtainable on the newsstands, being shipped throughout the country by express. The Federal ban restricts mail subscriptions only.

The magazine was attacked as "the mouthpiece of Dr. Goebbels in the United States," and its publishers were branded as "traitors to the nation in its darkest hour."

Mr. Brandon was still in Washington today, but immediately upon his return, the objectors stated they would seek from him a ban on the distribution of the publication in Massachusetts on grounds of sedition.

Meanwhile, New England distributors of the magazine, who receive it from the Royal Oak, Mich., publishing plant by express, defied the ban placed on distribution through the mails by Attorney General Francis E. Biddle. They declared that, if necessary, they would carry the magazine to local distribution points in their own cars.

Among those who opposed the distribution of the magazine in Massachusetts were: Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League of Women Voters; Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, head of the Harvard Group for American Defense; William Raymond, Executive Secretary of the Union for Democratic Action; Miss Frances Sweeney, Secretary of the American-Irish Defense Association; Henry J. Dixon, Judge Advocate of the Suffolk County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Grace Lonergan, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League; and Thomas McGowan, Boston agent of the National Maritime Union.

When questioned with regard to possible steps against Social Justice, members of the staff of the U. S. Attorney in Boston said this morning they knew of no law which would allow the Attorney to prohibit transportation of the magazine into the State.

It was pointed out that some specific charge would be necessary to prohibit the sale of the publication in Massachusetts. Mr. Brandon has not made any such charge, and until he returns to Boston no action will be taken by his office.

Jordan Marsh Staff to Vote On Union Agent

An election among approximately 500 employees of the Jordan Marsh Company, in its five warehouses and the Shipping and Receiving Department of the store, was ordered today by the Labor Relations Commission of Massachusetts.

The election will be held tomorrow between 12 noon and midnight.

The two labor organizations which will be on the ballot will be the Warehouse Association, a new local independent union, and the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, American Federation of Labor. Voters also have the choice of neither.

If one of the unions is chosen, it will represent all employees concerned in collective bargaining with the company.

Decision to hold an election was made by the Commission after a formal hearing lasting from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. yesterday.

Bowen Again Heads Williston Alumni

Williston Academy Alumni Association of Eastern New England held its annual meeting and dinner last night at the Kenmore Hotel. Movies of Williston's centennial celebration on the campus at Easthampton, Mass., in 1941 featured the informal meeting; there were no speakers.

Edward C. Bowen of Pawtucket, R. I., was re-elected President. Dr. John E. Ganley of Brockton, Mass., was elected First Vice-President; Charles E. Howe of Winchester, Mass., Second Vice-President, and Benjamin F. Sands of Melrose, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer. James T. O'Neill of Cambridge was Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rather cool this afternoon and somewhat colder tonight than last night, with heavy frost in the suburbs. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming light tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued rather cool this afternoon and somewhat colder tonight than last night, with heavy frost in the interior and light frost near the coast.

New Hampshire: Somewhat colder with heavy frost tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings remain displayed from Block Island to Portland until sunset today.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:04 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:35 p. m.

Bill for Recruiting of Women By Navy Is Reported to House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Taking a cue from the Army, the Navy has asked Congress for permission to recruit women for clerical and technical jobs now keeping men from combat duty.

Immediately after Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had described the Navy's need for women workers to the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday, the permissive bill was reported favorably and Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, its sponsor, predicted it would pass the House within a week.

A companion bill for a Women's Naval Auxiliary Reserve has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana.

The Senate has been dawdling over the bill for a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps which passed the House several weeks ago, but it is understood that the Army is about ready to begin to press for action. It will take about three months to train officers of the corps before general recruiting can begin.

Differ in Makeup

The proposed Army and Navy Corps differ with regard to the status of women in the general military organization. Under the army bill, women would be enlisted in auxiliary and be under civilian compensation and discipline laws. The Navy, on the other hand, wants women taken directly into the naval organization, with full compensation rights and strict military discipline.

The top woman in the Army Auxiliary Corps would be equal to a Major. In the Naval Auxiliary, she would have a regular rank, probably Lieutenant Commander. The only women in regular military service today are nurses. The head of the Navy Nurse Corps holds the rank of Lieutenant Commander. In the Army she has been made a Colonel for the duration of the war.

Though there is not the shortage of man power in the United States that led to the drafting of women in Britain, both the Army and Navy have decided that it would be wise to begin training women volunteers for clerical jobs in order to relieve men for combat and overseas duty.

What Women Can Do

Admiral Jacobs listed paper work, coding, decoding, statistical work, operations in photographic laboratories, work as technicians in hospital and other units and cooking as some of the jobs women could do for the Navy.

The Army wants women at the present time chiefly for telephone switchboard jobs in connection with the Air Raid Warning Service. Army officers told the House Military Affairs Committee that women could do these jobs better than men, but indicated they were having difficulties keeping women volunteers on the job.

Pay in both corps would be equal to that for men of the same rank.

Another opportunity for women to get jobs with the military services was offered yesterday by the Army Signal Corps which said a special recruiting mission, to tour the country during April and May, would be glad to interview qualified women as well as men for civilian jobs in radio and telephone.

Col. Fred G. Miller, who will head the group, announced that women as well as men would be welcome at recruiting meetings to be held in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Dallas, New Orleans, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York City and Boston. If women are hired, they will have to be skilled in amateur radio engineering or in some other branch of electronics.

Errors of Fliers Cause 80 P. C. Of Army Air Falls

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Lieut. Col. S. R. Harris, chief of the Air Corps safety section, disclosed today that 79.98 per cent of all Army aircraft accidents in the last fiscal year were caused by errors or omissions on the part of personnel.

"The vital drive, the urge to fly in a manner approaching recklessness, the lack of fear that makes our pilots feared and respected in combat also makes for airplane accidents in routine operations," he told Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), Colorado.

Combined with a low-experience level is youth and high performance aircraft. The three constitute a perfect setup for accidents."

Colonel Harris' observations were contained in a memorandum made public by Senator Johnson, member of a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee investigating military air accidents.

He said that 13.96 per cent of the crashes were caused by failure of materials and the rest were from miscellaneous causes.

"There is no case on record where sabotage has been determined to be the cause of an accident," Colonel Harris said.

Bryan Elected Chancellor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 16 (AP)—John Stewart Bryan offered his resignation April 13 as President of the College of William and Mary and asked the Board of Visitors to select a successor by Jan. 1, 1943, if possible.

The Board then elected Mr. Bryan, who has headed the institution since October, 1934, to the newly revived office of Chancellor of William and Mary, effective when he withdraws as President. The office of Chancellor has been held by only two persons, George Washington and Hugh Blair Grigsby, Virginia author.

Mr. Bryan is publisher of the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch and News-Leader.

It Braves the Waves and Eats Up the Road

Wide World

Army Will Use Thousands of This Type of Amphibious Car

Mass production has been ordered of this kind of reconnaissance car by the Army. The type in the picture is called the "Aqua Cheetah" and does 60 miles an hour on the road and 10 to 12 miles an hour in the water. Invented by Roger W. Hofheins of Buffalo, N. Y., it was given its trials in the Niagara River under supervision of Capt. Eugene Moseley, Chief Test Officer of the Quartermaster Corps, and is shown emerging from the water with Captain Moseley behind the wheel. It is powered by a regulation auto motor and is said to be equally maneuverable in the water and on land.

Carboloy Chairman Debates Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Dr. Zay Jeffries, Chairman of the Board of General Electric's Carboloy Company, makers of tungsten carbide, vital in armament manufacture, debated with the Senate Patents Committee today the profits of his corporation, which is accused of having monopolized production under a patent pool with the German Krupp's armament company.

Company officials said Carboloy got out of the red only in 1932 and first began paying dividends in 1935. The Justice Department, which has brought antitrust suit against it, today declared the subsidiary siphoned profits off to its parent, the General Electric Company, and in any case was willing to forego profits until it got control of the market.

What Ford Did

How the Ford Motor Company refused to pay the prices set for tungsten carbide by Carboloy and forced alleged secret rebates by threatening to go into the manufacture itself was told today by Assistant Attorney General John H. Lewin. Immediately prior to the antitrust indictment, he testified, the Carboloy price schedule was set at $205 a pound "but certain large consumers, such as Ford and General Electric, were granted discounts from this figure of 75 per cent and 10 per cent, which made the price to them approximately $45 per pound."

Mr. Lewin said the "discriminatory discounts" followed threats of competitive manufacture. He introduced a letter from one General Electric official to another, dated March 26, 1937, telling of Ford's method of dealing with the alleged monopoly.

"As we understand it, Ford's have gone ahead to manufacture tungsten carbide and tools for their own use entirely disregarding the Carboloy patents. When Mr. Robbins (Carboloy executive) called this to their attention and pointed out their patent infringement, they indicated to him that they were doing a going rate of 10 to 12 million dollars a year with General Electric and so should not have any trouble about patents on Carboloy."

To meet the situation discounts for quantity purchases were increased and the price of products to Ford and General Motors cut and Mr. Robbins was able to report on June 17 that Ford had given up the thought of going into the manufacture itself. Mr. Lewin asserted that under the new price list "Ford would be able to purchase tungsten carbide for as low as 11.3 cents per gram less 10 per cent quantity discount and ½ per cent cash discount."

Mr. Lewin said that small purchasers of the cutting material had to pay at the rate of 45 cents a gram for identical articles.

Regarding General Motors, Mr. Lewin said:

"In its desire to retain for itself the lion's share of the General Motors business, Carboloy has expressly gone so far as to grant a secret rebate to the prices established by itself for itself and its licensees.

"In 1939 Carboloy set up a procedure which would enable General Motors to purchase at the maximum discount regardless of whether or not it purchased the necessary quantity of each size and type of piece bought."

W. G. Robbins, President of General Electric's subsidiary, Carboloy, which makes tungsten carbide, in a press conference here issued a sweeping denial of the Justice Department's charges of monopolistic practice as a "mud-slinging campaign." He charged the Senate Patents Committee is trying the case which the courts have set for hearing June 15. Mr. Robbins asserted there has been no shortage of tungsten carbide as the Justice Department asserted, and never has been. Carboloy has been able to fill every domestic order and has been supplying Russia and England as well. He denied charges of an artificially high price, declaring Carboloy has made six price cuts in the period covered, although "it was operating continuously in the red." He said there "just isn't any" present patent agreement with Krupp, and that "anybody can make carbides." He flatly denied the charge that the Government's antitrust indictment had caused the price to drop for the first time from $200 to $48 a pound, asserting that "for a year prior to this Carboloy had been available for actually less than $48 per pound."

Assistant Attorney General Lewin acknowledged later that General Electric companies are cooperating fully in the war effort. "The only point I am making in this testimony," he said, "is that their practices in the past created the shortage which is now hampering the war effort."

Mr. Robbins heartily concurred in one allegation, made both by Mr. Lewin and in a confidential report of a Krupp official who expressed amazement that the United States had not used more cemented tungsten carbide in rearming, this was that the magic properties of the substance could vastly speed war output. Cutting tools tipped with the substance could turn a rough forging into a shell in six minutes, contrasted with an hour in the last war, he said.

Internees Get In No Politics

BISMARK, N. D., April 16 (AP)—No political meetings are held by Japanese at the Fort Lincoln internment camp here, either by themselves or with German internees who are segregated in a separate, fenced-off inclosure, I. P. McCoy, immigration official in charge of the camp, says.

Mr. McCoy also said the Japanese at Fort Lincoln received no funds whatsoever from the Federal Government and are allowed to spend only such funds as they had on their persons when arrested for internment or money that is sent to them by their families or friends.

Such money is held by the officials, and the internees are allowed to spend up to $10 of it monthly, as a usual rule.

Actress Is Reinstated By Astors Association

NEW YORK (AP)—Mary Boland, stage and screen star, was reinstated April 15 as a member of the Actors' Equity Association on payment of a $500 fine levied against her for breaking Association rules.

She was suspended after the Equity Council found her guilty of quitting the Theater Guild's revival of "The Rivals" in Chicago on March 4 without consulting Equity or permitting a physician chosen by Equity to examine her. Miss Boland had said she left the cast because she was ill.

Detroit Asks State Aid At Negro Homes

DETROIT, April 16 (AP)—Disturbed city officials, presumably inviting advice from the State Police, tackled anew today the problem of placing Negro families in the Sojourner Truth defense housing project.

Instructed from Washington to resume with Negro occupancy under the "most satisfactory conditions possible," officials arranged to confer with Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner at State Police headquarters in East Lansing.

John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, placed the responsibility for carrying out this decision, latest in the dispute, directly upon the Detroit city government.

When the city opened the first of the homes in the $1,000,000 project to Negroes Feb. 28, white residents of the area set up picket lines and, in rioting that followed, the occupancy was prevented. The homes since have stood empty. The project, situated in a section of northeastern Detroit where white families predominate, has been a subject of heated dispute for months. It had been originally specified for Negro defense workers, then for whites, and finally returned to Negroes.

Many persons were hurt in the Feb. 28 riot. Mayor Edward J. Jeffries said at the time that it would take "3,000 policemen" to effect occupancy by the Negroes.

"We are at war," Mr. Blandford said. "Men of all races and creeds are marching in our armed forces and are at work in our vast war industries. That is the spirit of American democracy.

"By the same token, war workers and their families must have adequate homes regardless of race or creed if the country's output of planes, tanks, ships and munitions is to grow in sufficient volume to win the war."

Mayor Jeffries planned to go to the East Lansing conference with Police Commissioner Frank D. Eaman and Charles F. Edgecomb, Secretary-Director of the Detroit Housing Commission.

First Day Stamp For Gen. MacArthur

MACARTHUR, W. Va., April 16 (AP)—A letter to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, hero of Bataan and Supreme Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific, was given No. 1 cancellation at the official opening of the new postoffice bearing his name.

The letter, previously signed by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, was expected to be signed by President Roosevelt before it began its journey to Australia.

Thousands of other letters mailed by philatelists were among the first day cancellations.

The postoffice was named in honor of General MacArthur at the suggestion of Representative Joe L. Smith (D) of near-by Beckley. Residents of the little community quickly approved the idea when they found it couldn't continue the present name, Hollywood, because West Virginia already has one Hollywood post-

War Bond Drive to Reach Everyone With Income in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16 — Every individual with an income—an estimated total of 50,000,000—will be requested to sign War Bond or stamp purchase pledges in the next few weeks.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry A. Morgenthau, Jr., said today before the House Ways and Means Committee the Treasury plans to "ring every doorbell in the country once a month," in an effort to increase voluntary purchases of war savings bonds.

He advocated a continuation of the voluntary savings program, adding quickly:

"We don't intend to paint houses yellow or put them behind barbed wire if they don't buy these bonds."

Mr. Morgenthau reiterated a previous statement to the Committee that he wanted to try out the voluntary system at least until July 1.

The nation-wide canvass is being conducted by the United States Treasury Department, but local leadership and direction is the keynote in every state, city and town from coast to coast. Local campaign committees have chosen the dates for their own drives, to take place sometime between April 1 and June 30.

One state—Oregon—has already completed its pledge drive. Once Oregon's army of "minute men" were ready, it took them just 72 hours to contact 85 per cent of the State's 297,000 income receivers, the Treasury Department reports.

In Oregon, the campaign was conducted on a house-to-house and farm-to-farm basis. Later the "minute men" went out on a clean-up drive rounding up the people they missed.

The "Pledge for Freedom" drives, marking the first time that every American has been personally contacted by a representative of his Government for war support, is conducted on a voluntary and confidential basis, with no "orders" for bonds taken. If a person does not want to sign or cannot afford to, he is not forced to do so. If he signs, it is with the proviso that he will keep the pledge as long as he is financially able to do so.

All pledges are confidential. Every "minute man" is instructed to guard the information he gathers.

The pledge is not an order for bonds, but a promise to buy a certain amount at regular intervals through an authorized agency.

Treasury officials describe the campaign as a "national inventory" to give them an idea how much financial support may be forthcoming from this source of war financing.

Overdue Book Returned After Reader Types Copy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—The camp librarian was having a difficult time trying to get one soldier to return a book long overdue. Finally, he showed up with the book and this explantion: "I liked the book so much that I typed a copy of it."

NOT ARTIFICIALLY COLORED

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"BON VOYAGE" SHOP
Old Monk
GREEN RIPE OLIVES
8½ oz. tins . . . 2 for $1.15
Philippe & Canaud
FRENCH SARDINES
In tins . . . . . 2 for $1.75
Catalog on Request
43rd ST. & VANDERBILT AVE., N.Y.C.
Formerly Charles & Co. MU. 2-8900
Consult Phone Directory for Your Local Gristede Store
Trade Mark Reg.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
UNEXPECTED CALLERS? CALL UP FOR A RICH, TASTY— DRAKE'S POUND CAKE
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

IT TAKES THE BEST TO TASTE THE BEST!
WORCESTER IVORY SALT
"It's vacuum evaporated"

OYSTERS AHOY!
All hands reach for Snider's Cocktail Sauce
PICKS UP THE FLAVOR IN YOUR FAVORITE SEAFOOD
Tasty addition to French Dressing . . . Delicious over croquettes

HOTEL Century
WEST 46th — near 6th Ave, NEW YORK
SINGLE $2.50 to $3.50 Double $3.50 to $6.00
2 blocks from Radio City; near 5th Ave. & B'way.
W. H. FITZSIMMONS, Mgr.
350 ROOMS WITH TUB and SHOWER

STRATEGIC
Every move here is planned strategically—to provide fine service economically!
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Satisfaction
You can't get more than our clothes give!
Fabrics — sturdy, all-wool, fast color, from the best foreign and domestic looms.
Tailoring — the highest standard of hand-needlework in the industry.
Perfect fitting is another experience you'll enjoy here.
SPRING FAVORITES
Suits of Britain's finest fabrics, $85 to $135.
Suits of English flannels, $75 and $85.
Scotch Mist* topcoats, $70.
West of England Covert topcoats, $65.
Nailhead* worsted suits, $65.
Suits of Scotch Tweedlooms, $65.
Tradewinder* suits, $50.
*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
13th Street at Broadway
Warren Street at Broadway
Liberty Street at Broadway
And in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

Keep Your Family Doubly Happy...
HAPPY AT HOME... HAPPY AT WORK
...Serve The Bread That's Doubly Fresh
FRESH WHEN YOU BUY IT... FRESH WHEN YOU EAT IT
Because it's Slo-Baked for Lasting Freshness
Baked 13% Longer Than Many Ordinary Kinds—Wins Bread Comparison Tests 9 to 1
IF you want bread fresh when you buy it... fresh when you eat it... and still fresh the next day for table or lunch box—then today ask your grocer for doubly fresh Wonder Bread.
Today at the store feel it—it's fresh! Tomorrow at home feel it—it's still fresh! Not dry or rough. Not stale or tasteless. But still perfect for table or sandwiches. Because fresh in flavor.
Do as women by the thousands are now doing—buy doubly fresh Wonder Bread. Because this is the bread made to stay fresh longer.
Slo-baking is the secret of doubly fresh Wonder Bread. Baked 13% longer than many ordinary kinds for lasting freshness. Note the difference.
For this bread is tender and moist. Look at the texture so lacy white. And smell the aroma of sun-ripened wheat. Then taste it to prove how good it is.
Preferred 9 to 1
In blind comparison tests made by over 600,000 women to date, doubly fresh Wonder Bread has been chosen the "one best bread" 9 to 1—best for fresh flavor, aroma and texture.
Now you can afford to have the best. So go to your grocer and get a loaf of this doubly fresh Wonder Bread right away. And see for yourself how fresh it is... how wonderfully fresh it keeps. Buy doubly fresh Wonder Bread today. You'll be glad you did!
TODAY... IT'S FRESH! TOMORROW... STILL FRESH!
IT'S SLO-BAKED WONDER BREAD
Now everybody can afford the best
TODAY GET DOUBLY FRESH WONDER BREAD
Continental Baking Company, Inc.

Slightly enlarged
$350
Others $55 up
Prices include Federal Tax
Though the world
Is on the rack
Cupid keeps
Right on the track
Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Service Urged of Education, Not Merely Self-Betterment

A plea that we educate our young people for service, rather than develop in them merely the idea of self-improvement, was made by two speakers at the annual dinner meeting last evening of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls.

"Selfish people cannot conduct a democracy," said J. Halsey Gulick, speaking as Honorary Vice-President of the organization and son of its founders, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gulick. "We have sold a self-centered and selfish idea to our children, idea that all education is solely for their benefit and that what they want they should have." He remarked that in all his experience as headmaster of Proctor Academy in Andover, he had met many parents who told him what they wanted the Academy to do for their sons, but never one who said, "If at the end of the year the Academy is even in the slightest degree better for my son having attended it, I shall be satisfied."

Curb to Self-Will

"When these young people get out into the world and find that they cannot always get their own way," he declared, "they organize into groups that will have the power to get their way for them."

Dr. Warren C. Seyfert, assistant professor in Harvard University's Graduate School of Education, was the guest speaker of the evening and he urged "business as usual" as far as possible in most of the services for youth. "I am completely convinced," he said, "that we must not allow the war to intrefere with the maintenance and expansion of the whole body of youth-serving agencies and activities which have come to be so important and vital a part of our national life. We may as well lose the war if we lose the progress we have been able to make so far in taking good and better care of our young people."

Pointing out that parents are becoming preoccupied to an increasing degree with activities concerned directly with the war effort, he proposed that youth-serving agencies could take from these parents some of the care of their children, supervising the children's play-hours, guiding them to a vocation, and providing them with wholesome recreation.

Field for Camp Fire Girls

He looks forward, he added, to the development of an all-day session in the public schools, where the Government's responsibility for the child will not be laid down shortly after midday.

In regard to the expansion of health services, Professor Seyfert warned against "whimsy that may be mistaken for health programs" and advocated more of the "sweat-and-shower" type of activity.

On the constructive side, he urged that agencies such as the Camp Fire Girls work out some means of providing young people in industry with worth-while ways to spend their 10 days of vacation. Another recommendation he made was that we begin at once to build up a national tradition of every man and woman engaging in at least one job for the community without pay. He said he believed this should apply to boys and girls of high-school age also. "Part of the education of every American boy and girl," he declared, "should consist in some measure at least in work-experience—for pay, on a real job—and of community service for no pay on one's own time."

Professor Seyfert was recently appointed headmaster of Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge. He served as a member of the National Youth Commission and was a co-author of the "National Youth Study" undertaken by the Massachusetts State Department of Education at the request of the State Legislature. He was also a consultant to the National Youth Administration in connection with its school-work program.

An election of officers was held, at which Lester W. Dearborn of Watertown succeeded Harold B. Converse as President of the Greater Boston Council. Mr. Dearborn is chief consultant of the Massachusetts Society of Social Hygiene, and consultant in family relationships at the Boston Y. M. C. A. He has had a long association with the Camp Fire Girls organization, having served as Chairman of the Education Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Camp Kiwanis Committee.

Mrs. George H. Gifford of Brookline became Second Vice-President, Howard P. Forbes of Cambridge was elected Treasurer, and Mrs. Alan R. Morse of Brookline became a director.

Re-elections included Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall as Honorary President; J. Halsey Gulick, Honorary Vice-President; Mrs. Ralph S. Howland, First Vice-President, and Mrs. J. Verity Smith of West Roxbury as Director.—**L. B. H.**

City Federation To Hear Children's Air-Program Talk

Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, field representative of the National Association of Broadcasters, particularly children's programs, has been announced as one of the three speakers on the program of the City Federation of Organizations' annual meeting tomorrow afternoon. Edward M. Kirby, chief of the radio branch of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, who was to have spoken, will be unable to come from Washington for the occasion.

The business meeting, opening at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, will be followed by a luncheon and afternoon program, all held at the Parker House. Mrs. C. J. Cook, retiring President, who will be succeeded in the presidency by Mrs. Max Ulin, will preside. The election will take place in the morning, and the newly-elected officers will be honored at a reception immediately preceding the luncheon.

Honor guests of the club will be Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Tobin, as well as radio station executives and representatives of the press.

Afternoon speakers in addition to Mrs. Lewis will be Mrs. William H. Corwith, ambassador-at-large of the National Broadcasting Company, and Roland Hall Sharp, writer on Latin-American affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from an extended trip through South and Central America. He will be introduced by Mrs. Albion L. White, Chairman of press and publicity.

Artists who will provide music include Miss Elsie Grisanti, dramatic soprano, and Herbert MacDonald, accompanist, who will be presented by Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus. The invocation will be given by the Rev. Arthur Hopkinson, Jr., of Upham Memorial Church, Jamaica Plain.

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Farm and Garden Meeting

These girls are studying at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College on scholarships awarded them by the New England Farm and Garden Association, and were speakers at the Association's annual meeting in the University Club, Boston, today. Left to right, Miss Elizabeth Lyman of White River Junction, Vt., who won the Cotting Memorial Scholarship; Miss Margaret Hamlin, Placement Officer for Women at the College, who brought the girls with her; Miss Marion Thomson of Monterey, Mass., who is majoring in poultry farming; and Miss Marguerite Strong of South Hadley, who is majoring in floriculture.

N. E. Farm and Garden Group Elects Officers

Mrs. Hubert L. Carter of Newtonville was re-elected President for a fourth term at the New England Farm and Garden annual meeting, which began at 10:30 this morning at the University Club of Boston. The program included luncheon at the Club, an afternoon of sightseeing, and dinner tonight at the College Club for the country women who market their products through the Association's philanthropic shop on Newbury Street and for the scholarship students from Massachusetts State College, who were guests today.

Re-elected on the first ballot were Mrs. Charles F. Rowley, Secretary; Mrs. Edward C. Moore, Treasurer, and the entire Board of Directors with the additon of three new members—Mrs. Walter G. Resor, Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix, and Mrs. Charles E. Cotting.

This group cast a second ballot re-electing Mrs. George U. Crocker, Honorary President; Mrs. Carter, President; Mrs. James M. Newell, Mrs. Irving C. Wright, and Mrs. Stephen Paine, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Russell Coolidge, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Edward V. Huntington, Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity was elected a Vice-President to replace Mrs. James D. Colt. Also re-elected were Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Mrs. C. C. Belden, Vice-Presidents representing Vermont; Mrs. Harold Mudrock, Vice-President for New Hampshire, and Mrs. John P. Ramsey, Vice-President for Connecticut. Mrs. Walter P. Tobey and Mrs. George Willard Smith were elected to serve a three-year term on the Executive Committee.

Special speakers this morning were young women students at Massachusetts State Agricultural College who are studying on scholarships awarded them by the Association.

Miss Margaret Hamlin, Placement Office for Women from Massachusetts State College, accompanied the girls, and introduced them. Elizabeth Lyman of White River Junction, Vt., won the Cotting Memorial scholarship; Marion Thomson, from Monterey, Massachusetts is majoring in poultry; and Marguerite Strong of South Hadley is majoring in floriculture.

Miss Strong is going back to help out on her father's farm this summer. In the fall she expects to get a position in a flower store.

Miss Thomson will return to her father's farm and raise poultry.

Miss Lyman is only a freshman at the college.

Since 1919, said Miss Hamlin, the Farm and Garden has given scholarship aid to some 103 young women studying at Massachusetts State College. All of them are girls whose interests are either agriculture, horticulture, or allied subjects. Sixteen of them and the Cotting Memorial scholarship girls have been chosen from the 4-H club members from six New England States. Of these 16 that began coming in 1930-31, six have been from Massachusetts and have been awarded the Cotting scholarship; five from Vermont, two from Rhode Island, and two from New Hampshire, and one from Connecticut. This scholarship covers expenses for the freshman year only, but to date nine of the 16 girls have already finished a full college course or its equivalent. Of these, six have become teachers of home economics and of those six four have done 4-H club work in connection with their teaching or have been 4-H club agents. Another girl, in the class of 1941, is now Home Demonstration Agent in Washington County, Vt., and one who is to soon graduate, will take a position on May 25 as 4-H club agent in Burlington.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 270 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m.; Friday, April 24, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Week May 11-16, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week April 20 to 25, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 8:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL, and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP8K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 17
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Farm Jobs for All Connecticut Boys and Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16—Any boy or girl in Connecticut who is willing to work this coming summer will have a chance to do so. In the mobilization of man power for war production, the work that young persons can do has not been overlooked.

Two special campaigns, both of them still in progress, are enrolling boys and girls in high school and the upper grades of grammar school for farm work, and, although the average farmer is inclined to snort with scorn at the idea of "sending a boy to do a man's job," it is certain that for many farm jobs there will be no men available. Boys, women and even girls must do much of the harvesting in Connecticut this year.

Private preparatory schools, which abound in Connecticut, were one of the first sources tapped, and one of the most fruitful. The Connecticut Land Army, organized under the auspices of the State Defense Council and the United States Employment Service, will be able to offer farmers in several sections a crew of energetic boys in their early teens prepared to do farm work through the entire summer.

The boys will live at their school dormitories under the eye of a master or two and will go out by the day from this central point. Farmers will be spared the trouble of housing the boys and finding something for them to do on rainy days when regular farm work must wait. The school authorities will take the responsibility for recreation when there is an enforced holiday on the farm.

Schools such as Hotchkiss at Lakeville and Loomis Institute at Windsor have volunteered their co-operation in this plan, and it is under the direction of the Headmaster of Hotchkiss, George Van Santvoordt.

Public high schools provide, of course, a vastly greater reservoir of labor, but here the placement will be made on an individual, rather than a group, basis. Boys in country high schools, for the most part, will find their own jobs as they have done before. City boys are registering with the Land Army and will await a call from the Employment Service. They will be placed, if possible, in jobs where they can provide their own transportation to and from home, by bus or even by bicycle.

This is all paid employment, at wages which will vary from farm to farm. Younger children and most of the girls will find seasonal jobs such as strawberry picking, but

The Week in Connecticut

are not as likely to be hired for extended periods.

For them, the 4-H Club organization, expanded into a wartime 4-H Victory Corps, is offering inducements for work at home. Fifty specific jobs have been outlined, from rasing chickens and pigs to gardening, canning, and "improving health habits."

Ten thousand boys and girls have been signed up in the Victory Corps and the goal is twice that number. Youngsters who work away from home will get credit in the form of a work certificate from the Defense Council, as well as wages.

Employment Flourishes

Employment statistics continue to soar into new high levels. In the 82 Hartford County plants that are members of the Hartford County Manufacturers' Association, employment in March, reached a total of 114,354 persons. The figure was two per cent higher than that for February, 29.3 per cent higher than in March a year ago and 111 per cent higher than in March of 1939.

The average work week per employee was 49.6 hours.

$2,000,000 for Roads

Connecticut country towns had two pieces of news this week about dirt roads. The State Highway Department, acting under a law adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, apportioned $2,000,000 for work on "unimproved roads."

The next day's newspapers brought the story from Washington that all but purely defense construction, including road work, was now banned "for the duration."

Highway Department officials said it was "quite possible" that much of the construction on back roads would not meet defense requirements.

Shad Fishing Difficulty

Shad fishermen, who make their large hauls by night, have run into trouble. Federal orders prohibit movement of boats at night on the Connecticut River where the shad will soon be running.

Black Cars Scarce

State Police asked automobile dealers to bid on 24 black two-door sedans. Dealers bid eagerly for the business, but not on black sedans. No dealer had that many. They offered green, yellow and blue cars, but few black ones.

Hartland's Town Hall

The town of Hartland voted to accept $21,500 from the Hartford Metropolitan District for its 80-year-old wood Town Hall. The building stands in Hartland Hollow, soon to be covered by the water of Hartford's newest reservoir. The Metropolitan District at first offered to build a new Town Hall to replace the old one, but withdrew this offer because it could not get building materials.

Synthetic Germany Proposed To End World-Wide Conflicts

By the Associated Press

Postwar creation of a "synthetic race of German people," made up of non-Germanics from other countries of the world to replace the present stock in the Reich, was suggested today by Dr. Earnest A. Hooton, Harvard anthropologist, as "the only means of preventing a recurrence of world-wide conflict."

"The Allied victory we so confidently hope for," Dr. Hooton declared in an interview, "would be meaningless unless we can completely drive from Germany the breed that tends only to militarism and nationalism, and replace it with a stock that will at least be calm."

Interviewed at the opening session of a meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropology at Harvard, Dr. Hooton said the first step in the process would be "the realistic wiping out of Germany's present military leaders and their fanatic followers, and the subsequent dispersal throughout the world of the rest of the German people."

"In the latter respect," he said, "I refer to good, sound-thinking Germans who are in themselves all right but who, if undispersed, would form the nucleus for a revival of the old, war-breeding nationalism."

He said the dispersed Germans, forced to migrate to various countries where the germ of nationalistic militarism has not taken hold, could "make splendid contributions to world culture as they have in the past."

"And their places in Germany could then be taken," he said, "by an influx of people from other countries of the world, particularly from those that have been rendered poverty-stricken by the war.

"Let some Czechs, for example, some Poles, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Scandinavians intermingle to form something that is not essentially Germanic in the nationalistic sense.

"After all, the Scandinavians, and even some of the British, stem from the stock that was pure German of pre-historic times—the good stock that existed in Germany before the coming of the Huns."

Christian Science Programs For Friday, April 17

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—4:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks, J. B. Priestley, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—American Guest Night; BBC Orchestra, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Songs, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WEIR, Boston (46.1mc)

7:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
7:15 p. m.—Mildren Carlson, talk.
7:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
7:45 p. m.—Andrini Continentals.
8:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
8:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
8:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth Symphony of Melody.
8:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Jesters.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WIIR, Boston (41.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance music.
8:30 p. m.—For Your Information.
8:45 p. m.—Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt from Mexico City.
9:25 p. m.—Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Griff Williams Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:45 p. m.—Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks": J. B. Priestley.
11:30 p. m.—Tropical Serenade": Bob Stanley's Orchestra; tenor.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News from Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese from Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

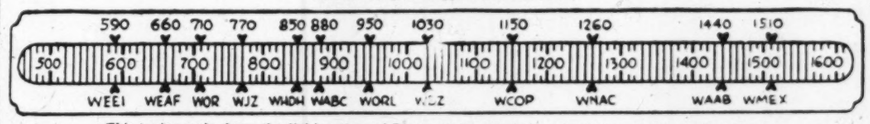
5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.13mc Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.79mc Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Jerome Kern's Melodies
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Griff Williams' Orchestra
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"		Dean Hudson's Orchestra
3:45 Jobs for Victory	Earl Wrightson, songs	"Right to Happiness"		Deana Durbin, songs
4:00 Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	delphia Athletics baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch
4:15 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:30 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Your Secret Service; int.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox - Philadelphia Athletics game	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"		Andre Kostelanetz Orch.
5:00 Musical Camera	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dinah Shore, songs
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:30 Landt Trio, songs	Transcribed music	"The Andersons"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk: Tropical Moods	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Chas. E. Wilson.	Dance orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news,	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	H. Holmes' Or.; Sports.	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Reiman's Rhythms"
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	"Treasury Star Parade
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Gilbert & Sullivan; recordings
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Brice; guests; orchestra		
8:30 People's Platform:	Interview; Orch.	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Peggy Monroe, songs
8:45 Din'r Forum: News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "What Are the Essentials of a Lasting Peace?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15			News Service	
9:30 "Big Town"			Freddy Martin's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"			"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Coast Defense	Rudy Vallee Show; John Barrymore; guests	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line" de-	Arthur's Chorus		Grif Williams Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 fense program	Morgan Beatty, News	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon, songs; orchestra; guests	Fulton Lewis Jr	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty" Talk		Ted Weems' Orchestra	Bob Chester's orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	"Tropical Serenade" Bob	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Stanley's Orch.; tenor	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-301m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	Songs; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War summary	News Services	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; News	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Joe Wolverton's Orch.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McM'll'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Valiant Lady; sk.	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson" sketch	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"Chaplain Jim-U. S. A."	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Victory at Home	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Mark Levant, violinist
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	John Kiley; B. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News Conf.; orchestra	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jeny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	War Bonds; Kaleidoscope	Defense; Agric'l're News	"The Town Crier"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunda"	Hour	Serenade in Tangotime	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic & Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Music Styled for You"	Leoni Vanni, soprano
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Salute to South America	Langworth Concert Orch.
2:00 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour;	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Cafe Continentale	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Music Appreciation Hour;	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Betty Crocker"; sketch.	The Song Shop	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	"Theme Song Music"
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Nelson Eddy, songs
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Laurence Welk's Orch.
3:45 Book Campaign	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"		Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:00 Walter Gross' Orch.	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:15 Victory Jamboree	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
4:30 Victory Jamboree	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"		Buddy Clark, songs
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:30 Ray Block's Orch.	"Superman"; sketch	"The Andersons"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk: "Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Diner Concert	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	PM Reporter; news
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Cole Porter's Music
7:45 Bob Hawk, orch.	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour; Donald Crisp;	Wheeler - Ladd, comedians; songs; guest	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"; "What Price Victory"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:15				Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information Please!"	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45 chestra; E. Davis.	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Men"; orch.; chorus	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	March of Time	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	March of Time	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	Celebrity Theater	Party; Louise Massey;	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	drama; James A. Farley	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Party Line"; variety	"People Are Funny"	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Jerry Wayne, songs	Network Sports	quiz show; guests	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Network Sports	"The Night of April	Network Sports	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	17th"; variety program	Network Sports	Local Sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagner, news	Local Sports
11:15 Weather; Orchestra	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Henry King's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:30 Network Sports	Music You Want	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Your Songs"; orches-	Local Sports
11:45 Network Sports	Music You Want	orchestra

Nine Unique Houses Around Hub Shown Off for Benefit of Modern Art Group

Home Tourists Like Touches Of Unusual

The owners of nine representative modern houses in Cambridge, Belmont, and Lincoln, Mass., who opened their homes to the public yesterday, saw hundreds of visitors stream through them. The tour, the proceeds of which will go to the Institution of Modern Art, drew persons from all sections of Boston and near-by districts.

Some of those who came were people planning to build when the war is over, some were architects, and some were just people who wanted a close-up of these latest developments in modern housing.

The tour began at 11 a. m. with the A. C. Koch house at 4 Buckingham Street, Cambridge. Here the visitors saw a radically modern design by the architects, Stone & Koch, skillfully introduced into a very conservative neighborhood. They were attracted by the open living room, which is made to appear even more spacious by the open-topped garden that lies parallel to it on the other side of plate-glass windows.

Clapboards and Stone Walls

The next house was that of Greely S. Curtis at 283 Prospect Street, Belmont. Using clapboards and stone walls, the architect, George W. W. Brewster, has built the house around a fine view of Boston. Most of the visitors were delighted to find that very modern architecture can harmonize with antique furniture. They agreed that it gave a softer and more charming effect as compared to the severity of the houses that were completely modernized throughout.

Although modern in design, the emphasis of the house is on separated rooms, rather than on open-space flow of one room into another. In this house the walls are painted a pale grey or soft ivory to set off a dark blue ceiling in the hall, an orange ceiling in the living room and a peach ceiling in a bedroom. In one or two of the bedrooms one wall would be grey, the other three ivory, the ceiling white with the floor carrying all the color. One small blond visitor was apparently unimpressed as he followed his mother past glass brick wall, surrealistic wall paper and sunken living rooms until he saw the scarlet floor of the glass and chromium bathroom which sold the house to him.

The three houses open on Snake Hill, Belmont, are part of a group of five that are built around the summit of a hill to take advantage of an extensive view of Boston.

Koch Garden on Inside

The house Carl Koch has designed for himself at 77 Snake Hill Road is ingeniously built on four levels against a rock ledge which forms a rock garden inside the living room an dan ivy covered wall for the studio on the first floor. None of the women objected to the the extra steps caused by the four levels, although some thought the informal curtained off closets were inadequate.

Mrs. G. Malcolm Hixon of Braintree liked the group because they were done on a scale more suitable to the average home builder's income. She liked the practical way the architects carried out their ideas in this house and the Hugh Stubbins house on Snake Hill Road; and she and her husband plan to build something on this order after the war.

The Karl Zerbes who have been living only a week in their house at Snake Hill Road designed by Carl Koch and Robert Kennedy, are still as thrilled with it as were the visitors.

Some of the men felt that the unpapered gray asbestos-cement walls and severe furnishings lacked color. In all three houses the side of the house overlooking the view of Boston across a steep drop to the road is entirely of glass. "Functional and enchanting" was the general opinion of this Snake Hill group.

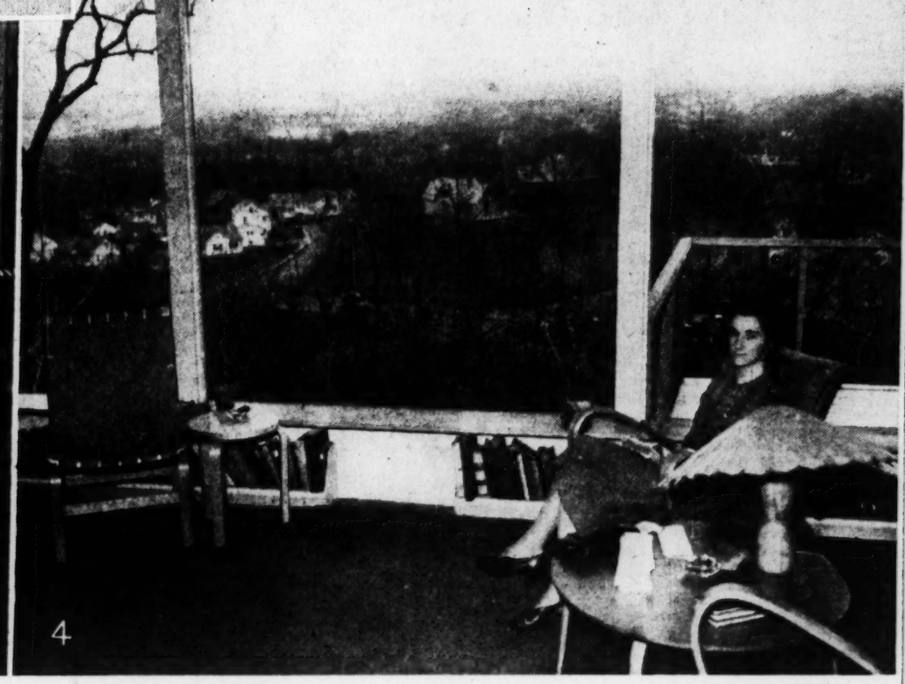
On the Grander Scale

The guests found the houses in Lincoln on a much grander scale. The architect, G. Holmes Perkins and the landscape architect, Christopher Tunnard, collaborated on the house for John P. Monks at Bedford Road. It is situated on a high hill and its open plan, extensive use of glass, and terraces on the flat roofs make it an example of how modern architecture brings the outdoors inside.

Constantin A. Pertsoff designed his own house on Bedford Road overlooking a lake with mountains in the distance for a background. The living room and dining room are planned as one unit to make it possible to hold informal concerts.

The tour included the houses of Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer designed for themselves. Mr. Breuer's house at Woods' End Road is a compact and efficient arrangement of auxiliary rooms around an open and spacious living room.

The Gropius house at Baker Bridge Road is an example of a successful attempt to adapt the bringing-the-outdoors-inside principle to New England living.



By a Staff Photographer

Pleasing Results of Modern Art Translated Into House Building in Belmont

(1) One of the newest of the Snake Hill group of houses is the Karl Zerbe place which unites a painter's workshop with his family's living quarters. Mrs. Joseph Richardson, member of the Institute of Modern Art, answered questions in the combined living room and dining room that opens into the kitchen. (2) The Koch house is built on four levels and clings to a rock ledge that forms part of the interior. (3) The use of a rocky site in the Koch house to form a rock garden in the living room is a charming example of the modern practice of bringing the outdoors inside. (4) Miss Clare Thompson, member of the Institute of Modern Art, received visitors in the Carl Koch house on Snake Hill, Belmont, Mass. The living rooms of this group make extensive use of glass to include the wide sweep of Boston. The various houses are in Belmont, Cambridge, and Lincoln with the houses in the last-named place somewhat more pretentious than the others, which fit pretty well into proportions of the average pocketbook.

Early Storing Of Coal Urged By Rail Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 16—Householders and industrial plants burning coal for heating or other purposes, are urged by E. S. French, President of the Maine Central Railroad to "get their fuel supply for next winter into storage as quickly as possible."

Speaking to stockholders at the annual meeting of the Maine Central, held at hte general offices of road here yesterday, Mr. French said that the railroads of New England this year face the task of bringing into this section of the country 3,000,000 more tons than double the amount of coal which the railroads handled last year.

"This is going to make an extremely difficult load for the railroads this coming winter," Mr. French told the stockholders, "and the extent to which coal can be gotten in now by householders and industrial plants before bad weather sets in next fall will be all to the good from the viewpoint both of the user of the coal and the railroads which must transport it."

Mr. French said that last year in all of New England there was about 21,000,000, tons of coal and that this year the best estimates available called for the transportation of about 24,000,000 tons into New England. Railroads, he said, last year handled by rail about 7,000,000 tons and "the most optimistic estimate this year indicates that the water carriers cannot handle more than 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons. In other words there will be between 14,000,000 and 17,000,000 tons of coal to come into New England by rail which is double to 3,000,000 on top of double what the railroads brought in last year."

In answer to another question as to how the railroads planned to handle passenger traffic to hotels and recreation centers this year, Mr. French said "we will do the very best we can. It is evident, however, that there will be a shortage of passenger accommodations, particularly in sleeping cars."

Mr. French said that the "Maine Central Railroad's rolling stock is in the best condition that it has been in a great many years and that the percentage of unserviceable locomotives is lower today than it has been in many, many years.

He told the stockholders that the Maine Central Railroad today is handling the largest volume of traffic in its history.

Real Surprise In a Blackout Called Success

Massachusetts' first large-scale blackout to be staged under genuine surprise conditions occurred last night in the Fall River-New Bedford-Taunton area known as Region 8.

The region's 350,000 residents had been warned only that the air-raid rehearsal would take place sometime this week. The Green 1, or "test alert," was sent out at 8:45, the Green 3, or test alarm, at 9:20, and the all-clear, at 9:40.

Milton G. Burghart, Executive Secretary to the Region 8 Director commented on the fact that only 35 minutes were required to mobilize the A. R. P. services completely and pointed out that only minor violations were recorded. He said the test was "very successful."

Twenty-three cities and towns were affected. In Fall River, a new air raid siren was tested for the first time and, according to the Safety Committee Chairman, proved more satisfactory than the factory whistles previously used.

The City Hall clock, high on the belfry, remained illuminated—to the irritation of Fall River wardens—for fully five minutes after the sirens were sounded.

Defense industries in Region 8 were blacked out for five minutes during the test.

Some trouble was experienced in scattered communities with outside advertising signs caught without adequate equipment by means of which to turn them off quickly.

Meanwhile, Framingham, Mass., defense officials announced that the City would stage its fourth test blackout sometime between midnight April 17 and midnight April 23.

Aaron Davis, of Harwichport, Mass., retired Cape Cod businessman, has been appointed Civilian Defense Director for Region 7 (the Cape), it is announced by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Mr. Davis succeeds Charles L. Ayling, who recently resigned.

General Dawley Is Named Head of Sixth Army Corps

War Activities in New England

New Commander of Sixth Corps—Maj. Gen. Ernest J. Dawley has been named new Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in Providence, R. I., it was announced today. General Dawley succeeds Maj. Gen. George C. Grunert, who was transferred to Illinois to command the Sixth Corps Area, comprising Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The Sixth Army Corps is a military unit comprising two or more divisions of the Army now in training, and its commander is charged with directing the training of these men. The 26th Division at Camp Edwards is one of those under the Sixth Corps supervision.

General Dawley is a native of Wisconsin. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1910, and served during the World War. He took the advance officers' course at the Field Artillery School in 1921, studied at the General Staff School in 1927, and at the War College in 1934.

During the short interval between transfer of General Grunert and appointment of General Dawley, the Sixth Corps headquarters was in temporary command of Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division.

Navy Civil Works Projects—Announcement by the Navy Department at Washington that hereafter its Bureau of Yards and Docks will supervise civil works construction contracts for the Navy throughout the country was accompanied by news of the establishment of seven Regional Offices with Superintending Civil Engineers, including one at Boston—headquarters for the six New England States.

Previously, the different branches of the Navy, such as the Bureaus of Aeronautics or Navigation, have handled such supervisory work on civil works projects pertaining to their own waterfronts. To expedite such construction, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox authorized the Chief of the Yards and Docks Bureau to establish the regional offices.

Wellesley Woman Sponsors Destroyer—Mrs. Dorothy Clark Thayer, of Wellesley, Mass., will act as sponsor today when the Navy's newest destroyer, the U. S. S. Duncan, is commissioned at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard. The Duncan, second ship of that name, honors the late Commander Silas Duncan, New Jersey-born naval officer. Rear Admiral Edward J. Marquart, Commandant of the Third Naval District, and Capt. Harold V. McKittrick, Captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will attend the ceremony.

New Submarine Afloat — The Navy's newest submarine, the Shad, was launched yesterday at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. It is the third such craft to go down the ways here this year. Miss Priscilla Alden Dudley, daughter of Capt. Sidney E. Dudley, Production Officer of the Yard, and Mrs. Dudley, was the sponsor.

Sleeve Tuck Identifies Son—Mrs. William J. Ward, of Uxbridge, Mass., said that she recognized her son, First Lieut. William W. Ward, in an Associated Press photo from Bataan Peninsula which appeared in a Worcester paper. She said she was able to identify him leading a group of Japanese prisoners by a tuck in his sweater sleeve, a tuck which she, herself, had taken in the sweater she sent him before the war. Mrs. Ward last heard from her son on Dec. 29 in a cable which merely said: "Still kicking—Bill."

Maine Draft Violator Sentenced—Henry C. Eastman, sketch artist of Lewiston, Maine, the first man in that State to be accused of violating the Selective Service Act, was sentenced to three years in a Federal Penitentiary yesterday. Eastman, who already had served a sentence of a year and a day for failing to register for the draft, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging that he had failed to appear for his physical examination and to inform his Draft Board of his whereabouts.

Norwich Seniors Slated for Army—Between 80 and 90 seniors of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., comprising nearly all the largest graduating class in the history of the 123-year-old military school, will enter the armed forces upon being graduated on May 11, a month ahead of time. Practically all will be commissioned as officers in the Army Reserve, according to Maj. Merton E. Ashton, Secretary of the Norwich General Alumni Association, who made the announcement last night.

Soon to Fly for Uncle Sam

By a Staff Photographer

Off to Maxwell Field in Alabama

These Cadets, numbering about 135, soon will be flying high for the United States Army Air Corps. Leaving Trinity Place Station in Boston today for Maxwell Field, Alabama, the men will be put through an extensive course in flight training. In the group were two brothers, John and Edward Quigley of Hyde Park. Col. William D. Cottman, Corps area recruiting officer, is seen inspecting the "fledglings" as they assembled at the Irvington Street Armory.

Boy Scouts On Bikes To Carry Orders

Relays of Boy Scouts on bicycles will carry "sealed orders" 70 miles across Cape Cod this Saturday to show the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety what they could do if ever enemy bombers or saboteurs destroyed other means of civilian defense communication.

The Scouts, each 14 years of age or older, will pedal from Provincetown to Camp Edwards, traveling in pairs over a secret route, the Committee announced today.

The last lap will be covered by two young men from the Mashpee Indian tribe, dressed in tribal regalia, who will ride into Camp Edwards, deliver the dispatches to Army authorities, and find hundreds of other Scouts there to welcome them.

Ceremony Planned

A sendoff ceremony will start the first pair of bicycle couriers out from Provincetown at the top of the Cape early Saturday morning. They will ride to a designated spot, turn over their "orders" to another team, and the second pair will carry on. The 70-mile trek should be complete by middle or late afternoon, it is expected.

Ships manned by Sea Scouts, who will also carry "sealed orders," will "protect the message bearers by patroling Cape Cod Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, Buzzards Bay, and the Canal for enemy subs," Committee spokesmen said.

"The demonstration will simulate as nearly as possible," they added, "the role Massachusetts Boy Scouts will play during an actual enemy invasion, or air raids on vital coastal sectors."

Forty-five thousand Boy Scouts are being organized throughout the State to do messenger work in case of emergency. Approximately 50 will participate in this week's rehearsal, thought to be the first of its kind in the country.

Decorated Bicycles

The Scouts will be acting in each instance with their parents' consent. Every troop on the Cape will be represented by couriers. Understanding the seriousness of the task, the boys will decorate their bicycles for immediate identification along the road, wear their Scout uniforms, and carry courier identification cards.

Saturday's journey will be a "streamlined modern version of Pheidippides' memorable run from Marathon to Athens," the Safety Committee said in making the announcement.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the portection division of the committee, is in charge of the courier-messenger service.

In Congress Race

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 16 (AP)—Bradford C. Redonnet of Wiscasset, veteran Lincoln County lawyer, announced that he would seek the Democratic nomination for United States Representative in the Second Maine Congressional District now represented by Mrs. Margaret C. Smith (R) of Skowhegan. Mrs. Smith has announced her candidacy for renomination at the June 15 primaries.

U. S. Signal Corps To Recruit Women

Women will be recruited for the civilian ranks of the Army Signal Corps to help meet an urgent need for engineers and technicians, it is announced by the War Department in Washington.

Col. Fred G. Miller, of the staff of the Chief Signal Officer, will have charge of a recruiting mission which will come to Boston this month, as part of a nationwide tour to interview both men and women skilled in radio engineering and other phases of electronics, amateur and professional.

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Canada Sees Need to Knit Loose Ends of War Production

Plan similar to the WPB in the U. S. is considered, with power centralized in one man.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canada, April 16

Widespread demand for improved organization of Canadian war production is expected to bring moves toward centralization of all war planning.

Some small committee, perhaps under one man like the United States Donald M. Nelson, is generally forecast now by those close to the Government.

Up to now, Canada has not hal such an organization. The management of the war rests with the War Committee of the Cabinet, a small group of leading officials. But these are busy men who all carry heavy departmental duties not entirely connected with the war, who must sit for months on end in Parliament in the political leadership of the nation.

The Department of Munitions and Supply under C. D. Howe is not a managing organization. It does not decide what should be produced or in what quantities. It produces what the fighting services ask for and not necessarily the total quantity possible. The need now, it is generally felt—and generally stated in the entire press—is for something having authority not merely over manufacturing, but over the whole economic organization of Canada.

Has Already Assumed Power

Through various branches the Government already has assumed this power. Its Wartime Prices and Trade Board is managing the price ceiling and drastically regulating civilian production and consumption. Recently, the Government started to manage manpower. Priorities cover the use of all vital materials. But apart from the busy War Committee of the Cabinet there is no body which can integrate all this management of men and materials in order to fulfill a specific and detailed plan of total production.

In this entire problem Canada must be guided to a large extent by the program of the United States. At the moment it is watching with interest the organization of two huge pools of Allied war supplies, one under the control of London and one in Washington. Canada's war production will be joined to one pool or the other, probably to the American, because of the growing integration of Canadian and American output.

Under this arrangement, production in Canada would not be governed by specific demands for war materials. Canada would produce everything possible and throw it into the common pool, from which it would be moved to the places where it would be most useful. In this pool, Canada will be no inconsiderable factor. Already it is the third largest contributor to the pooled weapon resources of the democracies, since Russia needs all its weapons at home.

New Basis of Production

The new pooling arrangement will offer Canada an entirely new basis of production. It will produce, it is hoped, a maximum of the products for which its resources are best suited, with no limits on quantity, whereas in the past the war industries have operated in response to the needs of the fighting services and to the orders placed here by the British and United States Governments.

The demand for a change in the management of war economy came to a head recently in a surprisingly blunt speech by Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which enforces the price ceiling. Though he is a Government servant, borrowed from the Bank of Canada, Mr. Gordon seemed to be telling the Government what it ought to do when he said: "A definite control of everything produced must be undertaken to decide first what is to be produced; second, who is best equipped and qualified to produce it, and, finally, who is to get the production."

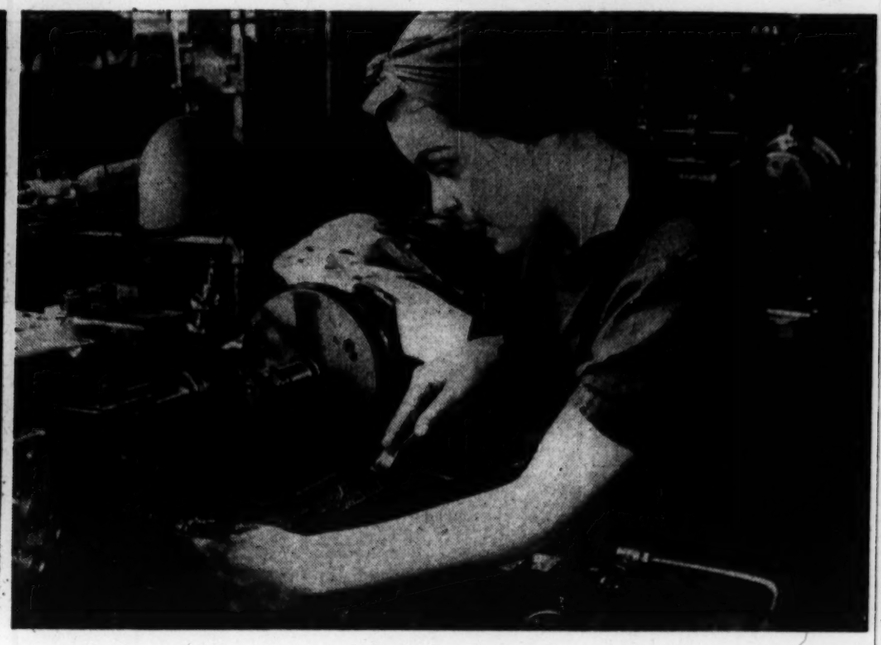
This from one of the highest officials of the War Administration was a clear statement for the central planning organization which has long been advocated outside official circles throughout the country.

If the Government goes ahead on these lines, as expected, one of the men who would have to be considered for the highest administrative post would certainly be Mr. Gordon, who has impressed all Canada by his administration of prices. Some newspapers already have insisted that, great as his usefulness is in his present job, the Government can make still greater use of his talents. He is only 40 years old, a Scottish immigrant boy who left school when he was 15, and yet managed by diligent study to become Deputy Governor of the Central Bank in his thirties.

Wide World

Like Rolling a Barrel

In this case, however, it is a bomb case at a plant somewhere in Quebec. Workers acquire a facility that is remarkable.



Girls Show How It's Done

Here she is, one of 1,000 of them at a Canadian plant where they are turning out Bren guns. This one cleans her machine.

Unions Play Thin Part in Canada's War Efforts

By Eaton Maxwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Ever since the war began Canadian labor has attempted to increase its share in the administrative as well as the production decisions that determine the industrial course of the Dominions war effort. The role, however, which Canadian labor has so far played in the making of wartime economic and production policy has not been comparable to that of either the United States or Britain.

The reasons for this are not too difficult to understand. When placed beside labor movement development in Britain or Australia, Canada's labor efforts still have far to go. The present tendency toward increasing British labor representation through direct participation in management—in some cases labor representatives actually are given membership of a company's board of directors—is the result of long years of struggle by labor in Britain. Britain's labor movement while still moving forward, can be rated as mature.

Likewise, in Australia, where labor is actually running the Government under Prime Minister John Curtin, the movement is well advanced. Indeed, the trade union movement in Australia is considered to be the most advanced of any of the British Dominions.

Movement is Young in Canada

In comparison, Canada's labor movement is still very young. This is due, in large measure, to the fact that Canada's industry, which reached a high state of comparative development during the World War, has not until the present war constituted a major productive factor when set against the back drop of world industry.

Nevertheless, Canadian labor leaders are taking advantage of every opportunity offered by the new industrial war boom to gain ground.

Tom Moore, President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress — composed generally of American Federation of Labor affiliates—perhaps the Dominion's most distinguished labor leader, takes every opportunity in his public statements to protest the virtual exclusion of organized labor from governmental bodies making economic policy, as well from a share with industry in the working out of wartime production problems.

Labor in Canada, however, is handicapped by the fact that perhaps not more than 14 per cent of the "workers" are organized, with great sections of heavy industry and the distributive trades almost untouched by union traditions.

Moreover, instead of a single unified trade union movement, organized into a federal association and able to speak with one voice on behalf of those sections of labor that are organized, there are four competing labor organizations in Canada—the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor, the (Roman) Catholic Workers of Canada and the Canadian Federation of Labor. The first is an A. F. of L. offshoot; the second owes its origin to the Congress of Industrial Organizations the third is the Federation of (Roman) Catholic Syndicates, and the last is composed of a group of non-Catholic but wholly Canadian organizations.

Employers at Loose Ends

This diversity in the representation of organized labor is matched to a large degree by the absence of any fully accepted association of employers who can speak for management, authoritatively, on such matters as production and labor relations.

The problem is further complicated in Canada by the failure to develop as yet any vital and effective Labor Party, and by the biracial and federal character of the social and political structure. The conflict between national needs and local pressures appears to be more intense in Canada than it has been in Australia, in many phases of the national life, and hence labor problems do not lend themselves too easily to an overall Dominion approach.

The main collaborative machinery on the administrative side is to be found in the National Labor Supply Council, consisting of six representatives from industry and labor. The Council was established in June of 1940 to advise the Minister of Labor "on any matters touching labor supply for industry which may be referred to it by the Minister of Labor." On the whole, the Council functioned with less vigor than had been hoped. The plain fact appears to be that its purely advisory functions were limited to looking into labor supply matters referred to it by the Department of Labor.

Order Not Implemented

The structure of Canadian employer-employee wartime relations was to be based upon a special Order-in-Council passed in June, 1940, laying down the working principles of industrial relations. But while the Government here recommended strongly that the trade union movement and collective bargaining be recognized and furthered by industry, no implementing machinery was created to make this legislation genuinely effective. Today in Canada there is no legal basis for compelling employers to recognize unions, or to enforce collective bargaining. Moreover, the Government has made it clear that it will not encourage any move to introduce legislation corresponding to the U. S. National Labor Relations Act.

The war has extended in Canada the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the use of Boards of Conciliation to deal with disputes that are about to lead to strikes or lockouts. But until a 30-day period has passed within which such boards can adjudicate on the issues in dispute, and until the Minister of Labor takes a strike vote "from those whom he declares to be eligible," a strike is illegal and the strikers can be prosecuted.

On the whole, therefore, labor management relations in Canada, during the war, have not been too satisfactory. Except for minor Governmental bodies such as the National War Charities Advisory Board, the National Research Council, the Dominion Council of Health, Wartime Housing Limited and the Sub-Committee on Reconstruction, organized labor has had very little opportunity to play a policy-making role.

The fact that the number of man hours lost because of strikes is far less in Canada than in Australia is indicative more of the weaknesses in the trade union movement here than of satisfying solutions to industrial tension. In short, politically, administratively and industrially, Canadian labor so far has achieved very few geins in its ambition to share more directly in the decisions guiding Canada's war effort.

Canada to Revise Milk Prices

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, April 16

Subsidies amounting to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 have been paid out by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, to keep prices at law-set levels in Canada, it was disclosed here yesterday.

Board officials disclosed that a price structure for milk, to be effective throughout the country, will be announced soon. So far, milk subsidies account for "a major part" of the subsidies so far paid. Notice has been given that existing subsidies on milk will be cancelled May 1, leading to belief that the price structure will be announced at that time.

American Prisoners Thwart Corregidor

Continuing his series of articles on the captured and besieged areas of the Philippines, the former Manila correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today draws upon his intimate knowledge of the island defenses to tell something of conditions on besieged Corregidor and the other American-held forts of Manila Bay.

By Walter Robb
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese are pounding steadily at Corregidor Island with their big guns based on Bataan, but Corregidor is unable to return the fire at present for fear of hitting the remnants of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's army, now prisoners of the Japanese.

However, it is only a question of time until the American and Filipino troops will have been removed from Bataan, probably to detention camps in Japan, and then the duel will be waged on more nearly equal terms.

Fortunately it is hardly probable that the unanswered Japanese shells from Bataan can do much military harm. Most of the enemy projectiles bounce off the island's rocky surface.

In the meantime, Corregidor's fighting men stand by their seaward guns and watch and wait. There are plenty of smaller guns and mortars to handle the situations that develop in the bay and Corregidor's immediate waters. They do so, invariably.

Grunert's Preparation

American artillery forces holding Corregidor, Fort Hughes, Fort Drum, and Fort Frank are under the direct command of Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, whose whole career has been in the coast artillery service. Since the war opened, General Moore has been promoted from brigadier rank at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's request in recognition of the repeated success of his command in standing off the Japanese and improving Corregidor's defenses.

The last commander of the Philippine Department was Maj. Gen. George C. Grunert. He was called to another command shortly before Japan opened the war. But he had much to do with preparing Bataan and Corregidor for the conflict.

Under him, General Moore's command had been the harbor defenses of Manila and Subic bays; and when General Grunert and the Philippine Department went under General MacArthur's command. General Moore retained the post he had held under General Grunert. The Japanese whittled it down when Admiral Thomas C. Hart had to hasten away from Philippine waters with the Asiatic fleet and leave Subic Bay and Olongapo exposed to reduction and occupation by the enemy.

Wherever he has had a chance at the Japanese, General Moore has out-gunned them consistently. He has both pride and confidence in his men and officers, who regard him as a veritable personification of the daring and heroism of the coast artillery service. Now under his third recent senior commander, General Wainwright, General Moore keeps on at his accustomed post.

Evacuation Anticipated

For three months he tirelessly prepared Corregidor for the evacuation from Bataan; digging and equipping more and more tunnels. As it turned out, the larger portion of the army of Filipinos and Americans on Bataan was cut off and forced to surrender. But for the thousands who did reach Corregidor, General Moore was unquestionably ready with instant shelter, cots, food, and attention. He has supplies to last a long time.

Although, General Moore's Corregidor guns are silent there has long been a duel in intermittent progress between his smaller forts southward, especially Fort Frank, and batteries the Japanese set up on the Cavite shore. His men invariably get the range, and Japanese batteries are consistently knocked to pieces.

Japanese ammunition dumps are found and blown up. They have utilized churches and chapels for many of these dumps.

There are hints in some of the news reports of what the Japanese will finally do about trying to take Corregidor. The game will be, apparently, to approach from the China Sea with a fleet, and tempt fire from the seaward guns with planes aloft to spot their locations; then to try and knock them out from the air, and run the fleet past into Manila Bay.

Costly Attempt

General Moore undoubtedly will be on guard against that. It might, conceivably, work; but the Japanese would still have actually to land on Corregidor, against the coast artillery, the Marines, the fighting sailors and the veterans rested up from Bataan. It would cost the Japanese tremendously even to try that.

The rains of the southwest monsoon will be along in May, the typhoons after them in June, July and on through October or even November and December. These hazards may further strengthen General Moore's position.

General Moore is a Texan. He obtained his bachelor's degree from the Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College in 1908. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the Coast Artillery Corps in 1909. The Coast Artillery School graudated him with distinction in 1915, the general staff school in 1928, and the Army War College in 1934.

He received his colonelcy in 1928, and was a brigadier when the war opened in the Pacific last December. He is a toughened officer, and looks it.

In Manila he was seldom seen at social functions. He was busy at the problems of his command. He still is. With perhaps the world's best fort to command, the last stronghold in the rich, beautiful and strategic Philippines, he takes pride in his task and fully feels his responsibility.

Soviets Press On at Bryansk

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 16 (AP)—Dispatches from the front today reported that Red Army shock troops who smashed through the first line of German defenses around Bryansk, 200 miles south of Moscow, had pressed forward and occupied a dozen settlements abandoned by the Nazis.

Bryansk is a key base only 60 miles from the border of White Russia.

The dispatches said Hitler's High Command was constantly increasing reinforcements for "feeler" attacks against the Red Armies, but there still was no sign o fthe long-heralded German spring offensive.

Qualifitd observers in London said today the Axis attacks on the Russian Front this spring had been only test forays and expressed the belief that the Germans would not attempt to unloose a full-scale offensive until about May 15 when weather and terrain will be more favorable.

Today's advices from the fighting areas said that Red Army units under General Popoff had killed 3,000 Germans near Bryansk in early April and had captured considerable new equipment.

Mussolini at Maneuvers, Then Flies Back to Rome

BERN, Switzerland, April 16 (AP)—Premier Mussolini flew yesterday to a military station in central Italy where he inspected several battalions of parachute troops and watched their maneuvers, Swiss dispatches from Rome reported. After a brief address to the troops Premier Mussolini flew back to Rome.

Canada Finds Transit One Of Big Problems

OTTAWA, April 16 (CP) — George S. Gray, newly-appointed transit controller in the Canadian Munitions and Supply Department, said in a departmental statement last night that transportation has become a "national problem."

"Only by the most careful use of all agencies, public and private, can we assure a safe margin of transit security," he said.

Greatest and most flexible transportation agency was the private car, Gasoline, tire, and new automobile rationing would curtail its general use and thrust increased burdens on public transit systems.

"It becomes the duty of the automobile owner, therefore, to make every mile a useful mile," Mr. Gray said. "Cars must be made to last as long as possible. Let neighbors and workers pool their private car resources and travel in groups. Use one car instead of five.

"Public transit systems could not begin to carry the load if private cars were suddenly withdrawn. War industries and other concentrations of workers and the armed forces are expanding rapidly and their requirements must come first."

The Transit Controller outlined this five-point program to aid in solving transit problems:—

1. Adjustments in working hours by industry and labor.
2. Avoidance of "rush hours" shopping.
3. Right-of-way for mass transportation vehicles, efforts by municipal authorities to keep streets clear for free movement and less parking on main thoroughfares.
4. Diversion of equipment to essential requirements and elimination of duplication or overlapping.
5. Curtailment or discontinuance of certain interurban bus services.

Less Gas for Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., April 16 (CP)—The Munitions and Supply Department announced yesterday on behalf of Munitions Minister C. D. Howe that because of the "increasingly serious shortage of crude petroleum" a downward reallocation of gasoline category ratings will be made affecting hundreds and perhaps thousands of Canadian motorists.

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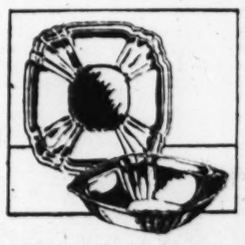

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U.S. Philippines Raids Had Japanese in Panic

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 16 (AP)—Consternation as well as bombs hit the Japanese when the aerial task force of Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce smashed at the Philippines, its leader related today.

"The raids obviously threw the Japanese into a panic, General Royce said. "You can imagine their bewilderment when, suddenly out of the sky, appeared a big bunch of bombers which let loose everying on them.

"They didn't know where the bombers came from and the radio used up all the ether for the whole of Sunday trying to find out where we were coming from and means for stopping us."

Seated serenely in a hotel as though he just had returned from a week-end pleasure junket, General Royce told the story of the thrilling exploit and said the whole plan for it was drawn up by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff.

General Royce said he sent the heavy bombers toward Manila on Sunday. They got one transport near Batangas, he said, while another bombed Nicholas Field with a stick of explosives which it had carried on an unsuccessful hunt for enemy cruisers and destroyers near Corregidor.

Bomb Cebu and Davao

The same morning, General Royce said he sent medium bombers—he had 10 twin-engined B-25's and three four-motored B-17's—to the Island of Cebu to bomb transports and escort vessels. In the afternoon, half returned to Cebu and the remainder went to the Island of Davao.

Again the next morning, he said, transports off Cebu and Davao and installations ashore were bombed successfully.

The only bomber lost, General Royce said, was one which was grounded for an engine change. It was smashed by the only direct hit by the enemy during the foray.

"It was on the second day that we experienced opposition," he went on. Then there was plenty of anti-aircraft fire. The raids were carried out at heights of 5,000 down to 2,000 feet."

General Royce said he did not take actual part in the attacks themselves but maintained personal contact with them by courier plane.

Too Late for Baatan, But—!

Lieut. Col. J. H. Davies, who led one group of the United States Army B 25 bombers said today that he and his crew had hoped to reach their objectives in time to relieve their friends on the Bataan Front, but found that Bataan already had fallen and many of their friends were missing, killed, wounded or captured.

"Our group downed at least one and possibly two seaplanes at Davao, and sank one large ship and numerous smaller ones," said Colonel Davies.

"At Cebu we plastered to bits the shipping and the waterfront."

All the attacks, he said, were made in the face of heavy and quite accurate antiaircraft fire through which all the American planes emerged unscathed.

"We hit them first at Cebu quite unexpectedly," said Colonel Davies.

"We picked out the targets and let them have it. Some of the Japanese were standing on the waterfront, but they scattered in a hurry when the bombs started to fall. The attack opened up, but it was too late to hurt us."

Hit Japanese Transport

Later in the same day they again attacked Cebu and this time sighted a 10,000-ton transport outside the harbor.

"One 500-pounder landed just aport the vessel and it swung sharply to the left and began to list. It certainly was damaged heavily and perhaps sunk," Colonel Davies said.

The following day, Colonel Davies' group attacked Davao. He said the planes dropped full loads on the ships in Davao Harbor, sinking a number of small vessels which appeared to be fishing boats, but all of which had their guns ablaze.

"I sighted a Japanese seaplane —resembling our warship planes with a long float beneath the fuselage—just taking off," he said.

"I called the bombardier over the telephone.

"'Hub,' I said, 'see that baby? I'm going down to give you a crack at him.'

"I put our big ship into a dive. We were doing some 300 miles an hour when we came level with the Jap to let the bomber shoot.

Rising Sun Plane Sinks

"Our midship guns opened up and I saw pieces of fuselage tearing out of that Rising Sun Jap plane, which was less than 100 feet away. Also what looked like smoke until I realized it was the rear gunner in the two-place Jap plane popping at us. I upped the throttles and told our rear gunner to cut loose. He did, cutting one wing off the enemy ship, which dived out of control.

"I called to the bombardier, 'What's the matter? I didn't hear you shooting at that fellow.'

"He replied, 'I was so excited that I couldn't get this gun into the right slot.'

"Meanwhile two other Japanese seaplanes attacked us from the rear. One of them did an extremely fine bit of acrobatics to get a couple of bursts at us, but fortunately missed."

Second Attack on Davao

Later the same day the Davies group again attacked Davao, concentrating on enemy troops, which were bombed at low level.

"That was the most satisfactory mission of all," one pilot said. "because we had undergone numerous dive-bombing attacks while we were on Bataan. We knew how our bombing would encourage our own troops and affect the enemy."

The returning fliers disclosed that American and Filipino troops had forced the Japanese to dig in on two sectors south of Davao.

The lines were clearly defined in these areas, the pilots said.

"We zoomed over so low that the concussion of our own bombs shook our ships," one flier said. "We laid our eggs squarely in the Japanese fox holes and trenches."

The pilots said fellow airmen who bombed Nichols Field in B-17's in broad daylight caught the Japanese by surprise. The enemy did not attempt to intercept as the fortresses soared over, apparently not noticing they were American planes until the bombs fell.

These planes were intended for bombing of the Japanese lines on Bataan Peninsula, but they arrived too late—after the American-Filipino withdrawal.

Colonel Davies is a member of a dive-bombing organization whose planes never reached the Philippines.

Awards for Bravery Made in Honolulu

HONOLULU, T. H., April 16 (AP) —Seven commendations for bravery in action and 15 awards of the Purple Heart decoration to men wounded while performing meritorious acts during the Dec. 7 Japanese attack, were presented to soldiers here.

The seven receiving commendations:

Sergeants John Horvath, Long Beach, Calif., and William Bailey, Hawaii, for carrying ordnance under fire in complete disregard of personal safety; Corp. Richard L. Smoth, Congers, Ga., for saving the life of Private Benjamin F. Esley, Baltimore, Md., while under fire; Privates Maurice H. Paquin, North Attleboro, Mass., Theodore F. Peters, Hagerstown, Md., George Lavalley, North Bangor, N. Y., and Richard A. James, West Warwick, R. I., for passing through heavy fire to reach their post.

Among those who received the Purple Heart decorations were:

Corp. Tommie W. Turner, Human, S. C.; Privates Benjamin Vinci, Port Chester, N. Y. and George W. Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

Son of Army General Now General's Orderly

CAMP STEWART, Ga., April 16 (AP)—The son of a general today became the orderly of a general.

Private First Class Andrew McBride, in the Army only a month, was detailed as the commanding general's orderly.

The six-footer is the son of Brig-Gen. Allen McBride, who, according to the last word had by his son was Gen. Douglas MacArthur's departmental Chief of Staff in the Philippines.

Young McBride has spent virtually all of his 20 years on Army posts. His mother lives in Washington.

China Acts to Harness All Resources to War Effort

General mobilization law gives Government wide powers over economy and man power.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 7. Delayed—It may seem strange that the recent promulgation of China's first National General Mobilization Act took place after almost five years of war and that radical changes in consequence of it do not seem to be expected quickly.

China so far has carried on its war of resistance with a minimum of human and material mobilization. The huge conscripted army of about 5,000,000 men represents no more than 5 per cent of all Chinese males of military age and it consists almost entirely of farmer and coolie soldiers with professional officers.

State interference with economic life in general is infinitely less far reaching and rigorous than in any other country at war. Confiscation of essential goods is rare, rationing of foodstuffs and ordinary consumption goods is virtually unknown. A mild form of price control is restricted to a few items. Wages and salaries of all non-official employees are not fixed and banking is only now being submitted to somewhat stricter control.

It may be said that the Army and Government have been running a limited war economy of their own which is grouped around the men and numerous enterprises under the direct command existing side by side with the country's ordinary economy and interfering relatively little with its normal routine.

No Other Choice

China so far had no other choice. It would not have been able to take up the challenge of Japan in 1937 and to continue its successful resistance year after year if the prerequisite had been the organization of a modern economy for it lacked competent national provincial and local administrations to enforce the necessary laws of government control. It lacked large and efficient semi-public and private organizations in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade, banking and labor which might have coordinated their efforts with those of the authorities. Moreover, when the Government had to withdraw from Central China to the southwest it had to apply infinite patience to the overcoming of selfish provincial prejudices violently opposed to all interference with the normal course of economic and individual life.

But conditions are gradually changing. Provincialism has been overcome to a sufficient extent to allow the Government to tighten its grip and to assume more authority in the national interest. New officials have been trained, if not in great numbers at least to an extent which has raised the efficiency of the administrative instrument for the execution of Government policies. Certain improvements have been achieved in the old merchants guilds which are now somewhat more co-operative than they used to be.

Practical experiments with state interference in the country's economic life have led not only to many failures but also to some satisfactory results and to a clearer realization of what can and cannot be done. The greatest of these experiments, the collection of the land tax in kind—that is in rice and wheat—and the simultaneous compulsory purchase of additional quantities of grain for the stocks of the Government, has been a real success and this in turn has strengthened those who believe in the possibilities of a gradual enforcement of some basic features of war economy against the skeptics and old-fashioned advocates of noninterference with the traditional ways of economic life.

A Step to Success

The promulgation of the National Mobilization Act is therefore in a sense official confirmation of the fact that after almost five years of war China has advanced to a state in which it may gradually become possible to "concentrate and employ the entire nation's human and material power in order to strengthen national defense and attain the country's war aim," according to article one of the Act.

On the other hand, the need for more mobilization of China's human and material resources is becoming more and more acute for the economic crisis is gaining momentum in spite of the prolonged lull in fighting. It is, in fact, the main problem of China today which has to be solved or at least to be prevented from growing more dangerous in view of the possibility that the war may not be over in a short time.

To quote but a few examples; the continued rise of prices with the only exception of rice, is still practically beyond control. It upsets the state and local budgets and causes innumerable unfortunate repercussions. The urgently necessary expansion of the production of manufactured goods left to private capital, which is still concentrated on more lucrative, speculative enterprises, makes little headway in spite of its great potentialities in practically all provinces of Free China. Transportation, once more becoming increasingly dependent upon man power, is suffering from the rapid rise of coolie wages in consequence of the mounting cost of living so that the conscription of larger numbers of transport coolies to be fed by the Government may become necessary.

Far-Reaching Powers

So far no concrete measures have been taken on the basis of the Mobilization Act. The powers it gives the Government are very far reaching. Almost all important commodities like war materials, food stuffs, textiles, machinery, building materials, all means of transportation, fuel and so forth, are designed as "mobilization materials" and the Government is entitled to commandeer, direct and control all activities pertaining to them.

Furthermore, the Government may make any use of the services of men, women and organizations; conscripting them for any purpose connected with the war effort. Prices and wages may be fixed, land may be confiscated, the relations between rural landlords and tenant farmers may be changed, and the reclamation of waste land may be enforced.

The Act, therefore, gives the Government the right or rather it imposes on it the duty to reform th economic life of the country in a most drastic way.

Many difficulties will have to be overcome before concrete measures can be enforced and even before the necessary machinery can be set up, but it is known that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself believes in the necessity and the possibility of strengthening the country's war economy and many in Chungking are of the opinion that far-reaching government initiative and government control is even required for a fundamental reform of China's peacetime economy for which the new Act would provide the basis.

International

New Job for a Flying Tiger

Col. Claire L. Chennault, left, who was today called to active duty in the United States Army as a Brigadier General following his spectacular leadership of American volunteer fliers, known as the Flying Tigers, who are fighting the Japanese advance in Burma, chats with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Owen Lattimore, chosen by President Roosevelt to be the Generalissimo's economic adviser.

Short-Notice Blackout Warning to Eire Public

DUBLIN, April 16 (AP)—The Eire Government ordered the people to be ready to equip themselves "for observance of a complete blackout on short notice."

Australia Appoints Dixon As Minister in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 16 —Sir Owen Dixon, Justice of the High Court, has been selected by the Australian Government as new Australian Minister to Washington to succeed Richard G. Casey. Sir Owen has had a rapid rise to fame at the Australian Bar.

He was brilliant as a youngster and when appointed to the High Court early in 1929 he was only 42. Described as Australia's leading constitutional lawyer, he has a quiet and dignified bearing. He graduated from Melbourne University and was called to the bar in Victoria.

Since his appointment to the High Court—seven years after becoming King's Counsel—Sir Owen has won the reputation of being as sound in his judgments as he was in his arguments from the bar. Since the outbreak of war, he has been Chairman of the Shipping Control Board and also has carried out other wartime duties for the Government. Washington should find him an able successor to Mr. Casey.

A. V. G. Commander Called Into Army

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Col. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the spectacular American Volunteer Group of fliers fighting the Japanese advance in Burma, was called to active duty in the United States Army today and nominated to be a brigadier general.

President Roosevelt sent his name to the Senate in a list of 29 Army officers to be advanced temporarily to major general or brigadier general. Colonel Chennault has been on the Air Force retired list, with the permanent rank of captain. Whether the volunteer airmen he helped recruit in this country and has long commanded on the Chinese border also will be called into United States Army service was not immediately disclosed at the War Department.

Those nominated to be major generals included Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

Others promoted include Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces, and three brigadier generals who recently were put in command of newly organized infantry divisions.

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Reorganized Civilian Defense Now Under Landis Led Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The office of Civilian Defense, most criticized government agency in the Capital, was ordered reorganized today by President Roosevelt.

Aim of the reorganization, which leaves civilian defense still in the hands of James M. Landis, is to give the Army and Navy a more active voice in protecting the civilian populations from war dangers and to reduce conflicts between the OCD and other government agencies.

Chief governing body of the OCD from now on will be a Civilian Defense Board, headed by Mr. Landis and made up of the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston; Earl D. Mallery, Chicago, Executive Editor of the American Municipal Association; Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross; and Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, now on duty with the Navy.

Landis Gets His Orders

The President's order directs Mr. Landis, with the advice of the Board, to:

1. Work out plans and programs for the protection of life and property against war hazards, such as air raids, including (with the co-operation of state and local authorities) the recruiting and training of civilian auxiliaries.
2. Mobilize a maximum civilian effort in the prosecution of the war, including the enrollment (in co-operation with state and local authorities) of volunteers to assist in carrying forward the total program.

Nothing was said in the President's order about the continuation of social welfare activities which Mrs. Roosevelt, as Assistant OCD Director, insisted were a key part of civilian defense. The new board, with its military complexion, will undoubtedly give most of its attention to the physical protection of the people.

Echoes of the Mayris Chaney-boondoggling charges against the OCD that led to Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation were still in the air yesterday when the Division of Physical Fitness, formerly part of the OCD was abolished by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Ping Pong Co-ordinators Out

Mr. McNutt absorbed nine of the 36 division employees into his Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and dismissed the rest along with "co-ordinators" of bowling, ping pong, tennis, horseshoe pitching and other sports.

To eliminate duplication between jobs being done by the OCD and other Government agencies, the President's order specifically designated the OCD as a co-ordinating office for Federal civilian defense activities which involve relationship between the Federal Government and state and local governments.

Mr. Landis was authorized to "provide for the internal organization and management" of OCD, but the order specified that "he shall obtain the President's approval and appointment of the heads thereof."

Today's reorganization was the third attempt to make the OCD over into an efficient agency. In the first move the President appointed Mr. Landis to take over the duties begun by Mayor La Guardia of New York. Shortly after his appointment Mr. Landis made certain changes, dismissing some officials and hiring new ones. Today's order comes as a result of extensive study of OCD problems for the President by Mr. Landis.

Welland Ship Canal Is Open for Season

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 16 (AP)—Welland Ship Canal officials said that although the canal opened for the season only yesterday, 180 vessels had used it.

Officials said nearly all the ice is gone from Lake Erie in this vicinity and the lake will be entirely clear within a few days.

General View of Kodiak, Alaska

Much New Building Features Kodiak's Growth

Cows no longer are allowed to wander on the streets, and the streets are now in condition for automobiles. With its own electric lights and other comforts, made general in two years of unusual progress, Kodiak is one of the most favorable places to live in Uncle Sam's northland. The large wood building in the upper left part of the picture is a school.

Naval Base Brings Big Strides to Kodiak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KODIAK, Alaska—Long nights of the Alaska winter season have come and found Kodiak prepared with its own electric lights and even a few fluorescents and neons. Kodiak is on a sheltered harbor of Kodiak Island much closer to Japan than it is to New York and 1,500 miles northwest from Seattle.

It is two years this autumn since the United States Navy moved out to this far west outpost and established a base, a two-year period in which the town has developed more than it had in the 150 years before. In two years it has developed from a settlement of a few hundred population, mostly natives, to an incorporated city of approximately 1,500 inhabitants.

Kodiak, however, has always had a reason for being, ever since Catharine of Russia stroked the silky pelt of a sea otter and sent expeditions out to get more. Following the Russian fur exploiters came the big salmon packers attracted by the abundance of excellent, red salmon in the Karluk River. They built big canneries which have sustained the place through the years so that Kodiak is the oldest continuous town in Alaska.

Roads Fit for Autos

The Naval Base is six and a half miles from the City with a road between which at first was perilously muddy but is now surfaced and fit for automobiles. Automobiles brought the need of service and now Kodiak has a garage. It also has the Bank of Kodiak, a school, two motion picture theaters, stores with a good supply of merchandise and hardware, grocery stores, restaurants, a drug store, and one three-story building.

Contrasting with the square, modern buildings is the Greek Orthodox or Russian Church with its distinctive architecture. There is also a Baptist Church and orphanage. Typical of all fast-growing Alaskan towns, a mail-order house has its own new headquarters. The place, being duly incorporated now as a City, has a Mayor and has provided City services. The Navy Base is expected to be a permanent one and the City is building to this pattern.

In this far west community have foregathered during the past two years a cosmopolitan group of officers and men at the Naval Base, construction workers, mechanics and technicians and in many cases their families. These people, thrown together, must make their own sociability, and do.

Weather Not Severe

Newcomers are invariably disappointed not to find Kodiak a land of deep snow and consequent winter sports. Because of its particular location it is a land for rubber boots rather than skis. It is mild enough for pasturage and cows, which, since the City incorporation, have not been allowed to roam the streets.

Those who write home from Kodiak invariably write about the "freakishness" of the weather with its sudden rains and just as sudden bursts of sunshine, with unaccountable winds, and with a continuous freezing temperature but seldom enough steady cold for good ice skating.

One of the first duties of the newly made City was to provide school facilities. At first it was makeshift and is still so crowded that pupils from the combined grammer and high school study in the American Legion Hall. Each day high school pupils come in from the Base by bus. Being a territorial school the accent is on vocational training for native children but academics are being developed and the next objective is an accredited high school.

There is also the famous big, brown Kodiak bear which young men from the Base, wandering abroad, encounter and tell about being "stalked" by it, although they invariably come out unharmed and able to write home about the adventure.

Metropolitan Museum Displays Best in U. S. Advertising Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Praise for the high quality of the nation's art featured presentation of seven medals and 17 awards for distinctive merit in commercial art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art here yesterday.

The awards were presented at a preview of the twenty-first annual exhibition of the Art Directors Club, shown for the first time in the Metropolitan Museum. The winning works were chosen from 4,000 proofs submitted last February by agencies, magazines, artists and photographers, and will be on view through May 2.

William Church Osborn, President of the Museum, said the showing was an important event in dramatizing the role good advertising art can play in the country's aesthetic development. Advertising arouses much of the public's interest in art, he added.

The Kerwin H. Fulton Medal went to J. C. Leyendecker for art work on an advertisement designed by Bernard Trupp, Art Director of the American Oil Company, and gotten out through the Joseph Katz Company.

Other medals and awards went to Bernard La Motte, for art work on an advertisement designed by Walter Reinsel, Art Director of the Farnsworth Radio and Television Corporation, and gotten out through N. W. Ayer and Son; to Stevan Dohanos, for art work on an advertisement designed by John H. Tinker, Jr., Art Director for the Barrett Company, through McCann-Erickson, Inc.; to Robert Riggs, for art work on an advertisement designed by Leonard Lionni, Art Director of the Felt and Tarrant Manufacturing Company, through N. W. Ayer and Son; to Melbourne Brindle, for art work on an advertisement designed by Rollin C. Smith, Art Director for Fortune Magazine, through N. W. Ayer and Son; to Victor Keppler, for art work on advertisement designed by Harold McNulty, Art Director for Koppers Company, through Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn.

Also to Edward Steichen, for art work on advertisement designed by John H. Tinker, Jr., and Herbert Noxon, Art Directors of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, through McCann-Erickson; to Herbert Daniel Hayman, for art work on an advertisement designed by Leonard Lionni, Art Director for Cannon Mills, through N. W. Ayer and Son; to V. Bobri, for art work on an advertisement designed by George McAndrew, Art Director of the Saturday Evening Post, through Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, and to Lester Beall, for art work in a booklet issued by the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.

50 Hours and Not Over 58 'Prime,' Industrial Welfare Report Says

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 16 (AP)—A group of industrial physicians, most of them supervising the health of workers in defense factories, have recommended a standard work week of 50 hours.

"Purely from a production standpoint and without regard to any of the real or artificial demands of labor or capital, it has been found that a 50-hour week and not more than 58 hours is the prime operating time of workers," members of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and the American Industrial Hygiene Association declared at their annual meeting.

In a special report yesterday, the Committee on National Defense of the two organizations declared that protection of the health of "soldiers in overalls" was just as vital as protection of the health of men in uniform.

Dr. Daniel L. Lynch of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Boston, Mass., a signer of the report, declared that observations both in the United States and England have shown that if production is speeded up much beyond 50 hours a week the quality of work begins to decline sharply and "quantity of production also drops because there is a much greater increase in material rejection because of defects."

Railways Curtail Travel on Passes

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Restrictions sharply limiting the use of passes for passenger travel have been put into effect by the nation's railroads, an official of the Association of American Railroads said yesterday.

While each railroad is handling the matter individually, the A. A. R. spokesman said all carriers had put restrictive regulations into operation.

Heavy troop movements by railroads and the increased use of railroads by the public because of the tire and gasoline shortages caused the carriers to curtail the use of passes.

Virginia Fee Refund If Tires Wear Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Legislation to permit motorists whose tires wear out and who are unable to replace them because of the tire rationing to obtain refunds on their motor vehicle license fees has been signed by Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr.

The bill provides that the car owner may obtain a pro rata refund if he shows by a certificate from his rationing board that he was unable to obtain tires and provided further than he surrender his license tags.

G. O. P. Gains In Very Light Illinois Vote

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—Republican gains and a decline in public participation in wartime politics shared interest today in the wake of the Illinois primary election.

Projection of unofficial returns from Tuesday's vote—the first major state-wide test of 1942 and the first since Pearl Harbor—indicated a total of approximately 1,850,000. That would be the lowest in 12 years in Illinois and would seem to demonstrate that citizens preoccupied by the war and production in factories and on farms don't go to the polls in normal numbers.

A similiar projection placed the Democratic total in the Senatorial contest at 913,360, or about 52 per cent of the total in that race compared with 1,307,267 or 55 per cent in 1940. By the same method the Republican total in the Senatorial contest was figured at 856,971, or about 48 per cent of the total compared with 1,038,172 or 45 per cent in 1940.

Estimations based on the Chicago vote alone were that the number of Democratic ballots had dropped to 668,798 this year from 933,596 in the primary of 1938, while the number of Republican ballots in the city was calculated at 244,154 this year against only 192,097 in 1938. Downstate, the Republican ratio of vote-pulling superiority was better than two to one.

With a comparatively small turnout, candidates backed by the regular party organizations—with few exceptions—won with ease. Senator C. Wayland Brooks, prewar isolationist now committed to support of all-out warfare, breezed to renomination by the Republicans along with most of the aspirants to other offices who were aided by the Party's leaders.

Representative Stephen A. Day, erstwhile isolationist who did not have the aid of some Republican elements, made a successful bid for renomination for Congressman-at-Large in a triumph over Denison B. Hull, former Chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the Fight for Freedom Committee. Their fight was the closest in the state-wide ring.

Entrants indorsed by the Kelly-Nash Democratic Organization in Chicago emerged victorious without trouble. They were headed by Representative Raymond S. McKeough, a strong Roosevelt supporter, who coasted to the Party's senatorial nomination and thus will oppose Senator Brooks next fall.

Incumbent Congressmen who sought renomination—with two exceptions — likewise met with success. Tenth district Representative George A. Paddock of Evanston, who ran with Republican organization indorsements, was defeated by former Representative Ralph E. Church. Democratic Representative Leo Kocialkowski of the Eighth District in Chicago lost to City Treasurer Thomas S. Gordon, who was favored by the Kelly-Nash adherents.

Manhattan Beach Now Navy Property

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—The sale of an additional 68-acre tract at Manhattan Beach, near Coney Island, to the Navy Department as a recruit training center for the Coast Guard was announced here today. The Navy purchased about 50 acres last February and the two purchases now bring the entire beach, one of the favorite waterfront resorts of New York City, into Navy ownership.

Included in the purchase are 38 modern dwellings which will be used for living quarters for officers of the Coast Guard and their families. About 7,500 bathhouses on the property will make way for barracks for Coast Guard recruits.

Joseph P. Day, owner and developer of the resort, who has invested about $8,000,000 in the property, was said to have sold the entire 118-acre property for about $5,500,000.

Vichy Report False Belgian Envoy Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—J. A. Goris, Belgian Commissioner of Information, today branded as wholly without foundation dispatches from Vichy, France, declaring that Belgian Prime Minister Pierlot in London had sent an emissary to King Leopold in Brussels in an effort at reconciliation between the Belgian Government-in-Exile and the German Government.

Stressing that the story originated on the Nazi radio, Mr. Goris said the German press and radio were issuing as many reports as possible calculated to discredit the Belgian Government in London in the eyes of the Belgian people in a vain attempt to halt the London regime's "growing influence" among the Belgian subjects.

The Government-in-Exile, he added, is daily unifying and strengthening the resistance inside Belgium.

WLB Freezes Union Situation In 8 Harvester Plants for War

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—For practical purposes, the War Labor Board appears to have settled the closed-shop issue for the duration of the war by ordering the International Harvester Company to sign a "maintenance of membership" clause in each of eight plants if a majority of union members approve such clause in a secret referendum.

The new board decision, arrived at 8 to 4, with representatives of the public and labor in agreement, and employers dissenting, makes labor history.

It means that in each of the eight plants, members of the union now recognized as the collective bargaining agency will vote soon, under auspices of WLB, as to whether or not they want the compulsory union maintenance provision.

It means that, if the majority approves, as expected, all union members when the ballot is taken must remain members, pay dues and keep themselves in good standing for the life of the contract, whether they want to or not. If they refuse, the Government will force the International Harvester Company to fire them.

It does not mean that nonunion members will be forced to join the union. They represent a minority group in each of the eight plants and their status will remain unchanged. But if they subsequently join the union they must remain members.

In effect, this freezes the union situation for the life of the contract.

The "security of membership clause" does not meet the full demand of the union for an out-and-out union shop, but it gives Federal protection which is the return made by the Government for the union's war abandonment of the right to strike.

A complicating factor is that the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor are both involved in the eight plants. National Labor Board elections showed the two erstwhile bitter rivals closely balanced in the fight to control so that the union picked in each case as the bargaining agent frequently had only a slender majority.

One reason for the present concession to the unions, according to Dean Wayne L. Morse, of the University of Oregon Law School, who wrote the opinion, and Chairman William H. Davis of the Board, who explained the matter yesterday in interviews, was the willingness of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. now to sink their differences in the new war harmony. Another factor was the record of industrial controversy with the company, taken into consideration in answering the question whether workers needed union protection.

The employer group argued against the decision in a dissent written by Roger D. Lapham. It pointed to the large hypothetical minority group that might be forced to remain in a union, once it had joined, whether it liked to or not, under government compulsion. Mr. Davis explained verbally that unionists might resign from the union before the election, provided they complied with union by-laws.

The WLB'S decision was unanimous on other parts of the order regarding wages, hours and overtime.

The four Union Board members concurred in the maintenance-of-membership decision as a war measure, but made plain that they objected to the accompanying federal supervision as "an unjustifiable government encroachment upon union affairs."

The Board laid down the following "basic principles" to be considered hereafter minimum guarantees in any wage issue it considers:

First, all workmen shall receive wages sufficiently high to enable them to maintain a standard of living compatible with health and decency.

Second, the real wage levels which have been previously arrived at through channels of collective bargaining and which do not impede maximum production of war materials shall be reasonably protected.

Third, to the extent that it can be done without inflationary effects, labor should be encourage to negotiate through the processes of collective bargaining for fair and reasonable upward wage adjustments as an offset against increases in the cost of living. Labor should not be put in an economic straightjacket during the war without redress to some such agency as the War Labor Board which has authority to grant fair and deserved wage adjustments.

'House-Cleaning'

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., expressed a fervent hope for a "house-cleaning" in the United Mine Workers Union if necessary to avoid disunity.

His expression was made in a letter to the Organizing Committee of District 50 of the U. M. W. It replied to a letter the committee sent him April 7 protesting statements attributed to officials of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union which were held to be derogatory of the U. M. W. and its president, John L. Lewis.

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Laval-Pétain Confer, New Cabinet Slated

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt moved up his Cabinet meeting today from its accustomed Friday date and expectations were that Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles would present a report on French developments which have strained relations with Vichy almost to the breaking point.

Mr. Welles also made a late day appointment to receive the French Ambassador, Gaston Henry - Haye. Speculation about M. Henry-Haye's mission included the thought that he might be bringing a declaration of Vichy's total absorption in Hitler's "new order" for Europe.

VICHY, April 16 (AP)—Pierre Laval, re-entering his second conference of the day with Marshal Philippe Pétain at the official residence of the Chief of State, Pavillon Sevigné, declared today that a new cabinet for the Vichy Government had been chosen, except for two names.

M. Laval, in political resurgence, came back today from Paris and his first conference with the Marshal lasted nearly an hour.

[Reports reaching Bern indicated the new Cabinet lineup probably would not be made public until tomorrow. The Paris Radio in a radiocast heard in the Swiss city strongly hinted that France soon would announce formally a change in its international relations and it was assumed in informed circles that this would be a declaration of solidarity with Germany.]

M. Laval, once heir-designate to Chief of State Pétain, and strong advocate of co-operation with Hitler, arrived shortly before noon after having spent his time since Tuesday in the German-occupied former capital, where he had conferred with several of his fellow collaborationists.

Greeted in Silence

His limousine drew up before the Government hotel amid a silent crowd of 2,000 Frenchmen who had gathered throughout the morning.

Without pausing or turning his head M. Laval entered the building accompanied by Fernard de Brinon, French representative in Paris. They left less than an hour later.

Prior to his departure from Paris, M. de Brinon was reported to have told German newspapermen that "Laval, not Pétain, will determine French policy in the future."

Pétain's New Role

This would indicate that the Chief of State would be relegated to the position of a mere figurehead. Available reports in both Vichy and Paris also hinted that little power would be left to Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan.

Meantime, relations between the United States and Vichy were admitted in the French Capital to be deteriorating rapidly. All American residents in the unoccupied areas were asked last night by United States Consulates to leave for the United States at the earliest possible moment.

Marshal Pétain, it was said, was seeking earnestly to prevent an open diplomatic break between France and the United States.

Laval's Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—A Free French spokesman, broadcasting on the British radio today, said Pierre Laval intended to conclude a peace treaty with Germany, and warned Frenchmen that this peace treaty "is a pact of war." The radiocast, recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station, said, "Laval knows well that it is because his defeatism no longer has the false excuse of pacifism, the enemy has chosen him and imposed him as Gauleiter."

Nazi Shift in France

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, "The best of German Generals," has been appointed to command the Nazi troops in France, the Daily Mail said in its late edition today. His appointment was interpreted by the Mail as proof of Hitler's anxiety over a possible allied invasion of France.

Inspects Defenses

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Gen. Alfonse Juin, who succeeded Gen. Maxime Weygand last Nov. 20 as military commander of French North Africa, has left Algiers for Morocco on a tour of inspection, the Vichy radio announced today.

Lower Maximum Set by Britain For Meals 'Out'

LONDON, April 16 (CP)—The maximum price of a meal under Britain's new restaurant and hotel restrictions is expected to be fixed at five shillings.

This would be a considerable reduction from the 15 shillings or more charged at present by the better restaurants and hotels.

The new regulations, announced April 13, are regarded as heralding the end of "luxury feeding." The existing situation had aroused criticism on the grounds the wealthy could dine out as they chose, eating their fill while those of modest circumstances had to be content to eat at home on their ration-book allowances.

Further restrictions are expected on the household front also. Breakfast foods recently were put on a flexible-points system and it is predicted in some quarters that this will be extended gradually to cover practically all foods.

MarstonCommands San Diego Marines

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The Navy announced that Maj. Gen. John Marston, who returned recently from Iceland, had assumed the command of the Second Marine Division at Camp Elliott, San Diego, Calif.

Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, the announcement added, has taken command of the First Marine Division at New River, N. C. He has been in command of the infantry there.

General Marston was in command of the Marine contingent that went to Iceland when the United States first established a base there in June, 1941. Most of the corps returned recently.

Col. W. C. James, former Secretary to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, has also been assigned to the First Marine Division, the announcement said. Colonel James, who has been on sea duty, is a native of Florence, S. C.

Ontario Editor Elected Head of Canadian Press

TORONTO, April 16 (AP)—Arthur R. Ford, editor-in-chief of the London (Ontario) Free Press, has been elected president of the Canadian Press, succeeding W. Rupert Davies, publisher of the Kingston Whig-Standard, president for three years.

Senator W. A. Buchanan, president and publisher of the Lethbridge Herald, was elected first vice-president and F. I. Ker, vice-president and publisher of the Hamilton Spectator, second vice-president.

A. E. F. Takes Snow in Its Stride

Wide World

Americans Find Snowdrops as Well as Shamrocks

A snow-covered field didn't stop these United States Army troops from briskly drilling at a Northern Ireland base. Many of the American soldiers are natives of southern states and experienced their first real taste of winter weather this year.

Falling Food Supply of France

The United States has stopped shipments of food to France, indicating its concern over Vichy's increasing collaboration with Germany.

Throughout the entire period of negotiations with the United States, food for Vichy has played a major role.

The food situation in France is described by an expert on French affairs.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The food supply in France is becoming increasingly critical.

An official Vichy announcement states that on March 1 there existed a wheat shortage of 500,000 tons. Unless wheat is provided from other sources, the French people will be faced with two breadless months, or until the new crop is gathered.

In some districts the daily bread ration has been cut by 20 or 25 per cent. This latest bread shortage will mean an almost unbearable hardship for the already underfed population, all the more so in view of the fact that bread always has played a much larger part in the French diet than in that of the Anglo-Saxon countries.

All other foodstuffs are equally scarce in France.

Any analysis of the French food situation shows that Vichy's accusations against the British—who allegedly are starving French women and children by means of the blockade—either are untrue or at least largely exaggerated. Before the war France did not import more than 6 per cent of its grain, 3 per cent of its meat, and 8 per cent of its vegetables. Two thirds of these imports, moreover, came from North Africa, which is not now cut off from the mother country.

German Food Demands

The demands on the part of the German Army of Occupation, and the conqueror's requisitioning of foodstuffs for German consumption, continue to be the main reason for the food shortage in France. France not only is compelled to feed the German Army in France but also the French prisoners in Germany. Only in the face of the present bread crisis did the Germans lower their demands from 500,000 to 400,000 tons of wheat—wheat supposedly to go into bread for French war prisoners. Inflationary trends in France, due to enormous occupation payments, contribute to aggravate the food crisis in cities.

With a currency that constantly decreases in value, the sales strike of the peasants—sure sign of an advanced inflationary movement—already has begun. Vichy states that between 100,000 and 200,000 tons of wheat are being illegally withheld and announces stern measures against food saboteurs.

France's threatening food crisis is carefully watched in Berlin. The Nazis feel that some solution must be found to enable France to hold out until the new crop is gathered. The Nazis are not influenced by any humanitarian motives. They look on, undisturbed, to see thousands of Russians, Jews and Poles perish day after day. They act on a merely operational level: French collaboration is essential to the German war effort; therefore, the French food problem must be solved.

Laval Presents Nazi Views

Berlin is understood to have asked Pierre Laval—one of the earliest and shrewdest among the collaborationists—to explain the Nazi point of view to the Vichy Cabinet. Reports from Vichy as well as from neutral sources agree that M. Laval, acting as Germany's spokesman, offered substantial food supplies which might considerably ease an uneasy situation. A report from Switzerland specified that Germany was prepared to release 200,000 tons of wheat, 75 per cent of which is held by the German Purchasing Commission in Occupied France.

Germany, however, has not offered precious wheat for nothing in return. It is one of the prices of the intensified collaboration which M. Laval is expected to exact from his new post of "head of the Government."

But even if, under collaboration, increased supplies become available, France's fundamental problem will not have been solved. The constant undernourishment of the population in France, as well as of the prisoners in Germany, endangers France's survival as a major European power. We know that even before the war the French birth rate was falling steadily. In 1936, there were 41,000,000 Frenchmen. Statisticians reckoned that by 1980 France would have a population of only 29,000,000.

Since the invasion by the Germans the French birth rate has fallen by another 20 per cent while the death rate has risen by about 25 per cent. During World War I, experts maintained, France lost approximately 10,000,000 persons. Today's living conditions in France, and the fact that 1,500,000 Frenchmen are kept as war prisoners in Germany, will have a similar effect on the French nation.

The future of the French people is at stake. This is the real political issue raised by the food crisis.

Any person familiar with National Socialist literature knows that one of the objects of Germany's European policy is to effect a considerable decrease in the French population. The disappearance of the French will afford the German "master race" new living space. By confiscation or purchase of foodstuffs in the occupied territories the Nazis not only make certain that the population is constantly at their mercy; by constant blackmail they not only exert new concessions, but they also pursue a systematic policy of annihilation toward all the nations in conquered Europe.

They are thus preparing for the Grossraum where 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 Germans shall live and prosper.

'France Forever' Thanks U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16 — The political commission of France Forever, American organization affiliated with the Free French regime of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, today went on record as expressing gratitude to the United States Government for its recent note delivered to the Vichy French Government stressing America's support of the people of France.

Simultaneously the forces opposing American dealings with Fascist collaborationists had further support as The Protestant Magazine, representing an important section of United States church opinion, called upon the United States and Great Britain to make an open declaration of war against "all Fascist-dominated nations," including Vichy France and Franco Spain, and "to seize at once all points of power whose neutrality is dependent upon Axis consent."

Thanking the United States for its support of France's true interests against Nazi pressure, the France Forever organization declared:

"At a time when, under the pressure of Hitler, Pierre Laval enters the Government of Marshal Pétain surrounded by the hatred and scorn of the entire French nation, France Forever calls upon the French of the United States to unite closely and support Gen. Charles de Gaulle, his courageous soldiers and all those who, under the heel of the oppressor, continue with accrued energy their heroic struggle against the enemy of France and the puppets of Vichy."

Dealing directly with the same "puppets of Vichy," The Protestant said:

"There can be no question but that without Vichy's possessions of Dakar and Martinique and some Franco-dominated South American regions, the range of the Axis submarine in the Atlantic would be substantially reduced.

"The only reason that there has not been a more articulate demand for our taking the initiative against the Pétain and Franco governments is that the man in the street does not connect the sinking of American ships by Hitler's U-boats with our complacence about permitting these boats of destruction to use ostensibly neutral ports for refueling and renewal of supplies and ammunition."

Kenneth A. Leslie, editor of The Protestant said its petition has been submitted to a large number of American churchmen for their signatures.

Give Hoarded Grain, French Farmers Told

By Columbia Broadcasting System

New York

Evidence of shortage of bread in France was given in a radiocast from Radio-Lyons by the President of the National Office for Cereals, BBC said in a radiocast recently.

According to the British radiocast, the President of the Office for Cereals said that a large number of farmers have been keeping back quantities of wheat, in order to increase the insufficient bread ration.

He appealed to these people to give up every sack of this wheat in order to avoid a bread crisis.

RAF and Nazi Planes Fight Over France

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—British and German fliers fought air battles over France today as the RAF, still hitting on an around-the-clock schedule, carried out a daylight offensive following heavy attacks on the Ruhr last night.

Two Nazi planes were reported authoritatively as having been shot down in dogfights this morning.

The Air Ministry news service said three others were damaged by RAF fighters during the sweep in which British Hurricane bombers scored hits on railroad sidings and the dock area of Dunkirk.

None of the British Hurricanes or their Spitfire escort was hit during the sweep, the service said.

The night attack on the Ruhr was the second large-scale penetration of Germany in as many nights.

Four planes were announced as missing from the night attacks which also included raids on St. Nazaire, docks at Le Havre and airdromes in the Low Countries.

The Ruhr, site of the Krupp Works and other industries which form a backbone of the Nazi war effort, caught most of 1,000 tons of bombs reported dropped on Germany last week and observers expressed belief it was well on the way toward receiving another 1,000 tons this week.

On the nights of April 12, 14 and 15 the valley targets were blasted in attacks officially described as heavy.

The oft-raided area about Calais, a center of German fortifications skirting the French shore, was battered again in the night after virtually uninterrupted attacks throughout April 15 against it.

The German Air Force struck back with a night raid on a town in Northeast England which killed at least 12 persons. Heavy bombs scored direct hits on blocks of houses in three streets. The National Fire Service was called out to fight a number of blazes.

"A few bombs dropped elsewhere caused neither damage nor casualties," a British communiqué said.

[Berlin said its heavy fighter-bombers attacked harbor installations and the British armament industrial center on the Tyne estuary overnight. The Nazi High Command said Sunderland was a major objective.]

Major Fleet to Testify On Wartime Aircraft

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 16 (AP)—Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, former president of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, has been subpoenaed by the House Naval Investigating Committee to testify April 30 on aspects of wartime aircraft production.

"The committee apparently wants to get advice from people in whom it has confidence as to whether the war effort is being conducted in the best way possible," Major Fleet said.

Major Fleet, now technical consultant at the big Consolidated bomber plant, will appear with Ernest Breech, president of Bendix Aviation Corporation, and Vincent Bendix, former chairman of the Bendix board of directors.

Huge Fire in France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 16 (AP)—Vichy radiocast today that a fire of enormous proportions had been raging for two days in Fontainebleau, the town famous for its palace and forest, and had burned 250 homes. Fontainebleau is two miles from the left bank of the Seine and 37 miles southeast of Paris.

The combined efforts of German Army units and French fire-fighters were said to have confined the fire within a restricted area, where, however, it was still burning.

More than 600 acres of the famous Fontainebleau forest was reported destroyed.

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5051M
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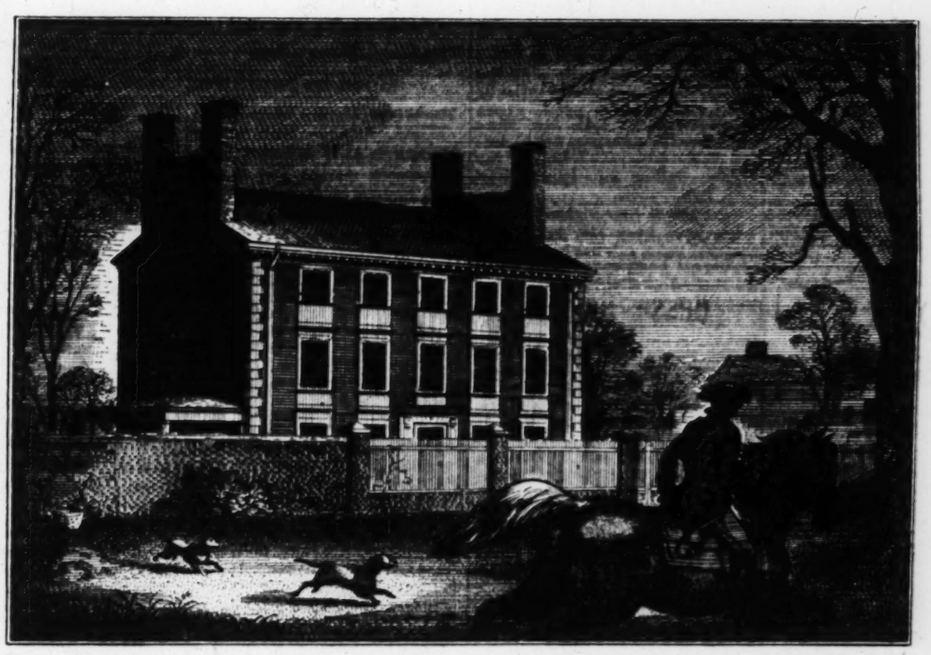
A TIMELY WARNING



Paul Revere, bound for Lexington, galloped by Isaac Royall's Medford Mansion House. A copy of a nobleman's house in Antigua, this historic dwelling was erected over two centuries ago. It stands today and is open to the public as an enduring example of architecture which has *stood the test of time!*

On April 19, 1775, Paul Revere galloped to Lexington and beyond to warn the countryside of the coming of the enemy.

Today the nation is again on the alert.

Men on every hand are being called to the armed forces. Many business men have entered the government's services or are giving full or part time to state and community war activities. Executives in war industries and professional men and women are finding it increasingly difficult to devote the necessary time to their personal affairs. Their savings and investments, which in these days need more watchful supervision than ever before, are being neglected because of the press of other duties.

In such circumstances many people have found the services of this Company helpful.

By setting up a Revocable Trust, or merely by appointing this Company as your Agent, you can make sure of careful management of your securities. We act as a confidential manager, or as a financial secretary. The cost of such service is moderate.

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Tightening of Voluntary Censorship Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—While the American system of voluntary war censorship is working fairly satisfactory, there are still too many excuses and apologies and more than once we have had occasion to wonder whether the news that we are at war has penetrated some city rooms," Byron Price, United States Director of Censorship, declared here today.

Addressing the twentieth annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. Price said, however, that he knew of no editor who had deliberately attempted to sabotage the experiment in voluntary censorship, but "there are some who are far too forgetful of their responsibilities."

Rear Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Director of Public Relations, United States Navy, told the editorial executives that one source of chaos was being remedied immediately, in that the Navy no longer would wait until next of kin had been notified before releasing news of naval losses. Delays for this reason had resulted in great confusion in newsrooms after the sinking of the aircraft tender Langley and the tanker Pecos. News will be withheld from now on only when it would benefit the enemy, he said.

Heavier R. A. F. Raids

Bringing the editors information of which Germany will learn without reading the newspapers, Air Commodore H. N. Thornton, Royal Air Force Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, told the afternoon sessions that the R. A. F. would shortly be dropping on German and Nazi-controlled industry a "far greater" weight of bombs than ever before.

Other speakers who addressed the delegates assembled from all sections of the United States and Canada were Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, and Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, Office of Public Relations, United States War Department.

Stressing that the United States was in the midst of psychological as well as physical warfare, Mr. Price warned that rumor and misinformation were equally as dangerous as release of news items.

"However good your intentions may be, you are doing your readers and your country a great disservice if you permit your columns to be used for rumor-mongering and inaccurate drivel, whether it comes from one of your own reporters or from a writer hundreds of miles away," he advised.

On the Same Team

"It must be conceded that any editor who desires can 'beat the censor.' There are plenty of ways to evade the spirit of the code while appearing to observe its letter. This is not, however, a contest between the Government and the editor; it is a contest where the Government and the editor are on the same team."

Warning that seemingly harmless news items may give information to the enemy, Colonel Dupuy related how a photograph of British officers handling an unexploded German bomb has led Nazi technicians to redesign the bombs so that similar handling would cause them to explode. "And they did explode," he added. On the other hand, he said, complete censorship of the near-mutiny in the French Army in 1917 after the disastrous Nivelle offensive kept information from the Germans which might have led to an attack that would have won the war for them.

German Propaganda

Colonel Dupuy urged every editor to keep on his desk a reminder reading, "Mission: to win the war"; "my action: does it favor the mission or will it help the enemy?"

Britain was not being taken in by the German propaganda that bombing of industrial areas was not worthwhile, Commodore Thornton said. Germany has abandoned large-scale raids of this type for the specific reason that it could not stand the continued drain of planes and at the same time maintain an adequate air force against Russia, he declared. Britain on the other hand, with its air strength increasing, was stepping up the bombing offensive until the RAF itself constituted a second front against Germany, he said.

"As an example, in the recent raid on the Renault works in Paris, we dropped in under two hours two and one half times the tonnage of bombs that the Germans dropped in their raids on Coventry," he added. "We realize that to achieve a lasting effect, we must increase our efforts not two and one half times, but by a factor going into many tens of times. And that is what we propose to do."

Thrills Galore Aboard Bomber Searching Atlantic for Subs

John A. Moroso, 3rd, is in his element—with the Atlantic Fleet. This Associated Press and Wide World reporter, a native of Charleston, S. C., has been a seaman as well as a ship news editor. Here's his latest first-hand report of the war at sea.

Wide World-Associated Press

ABOARD A NAVAL BOMBER OVER THE ATLANTIC, April 8 (Delayed)—Like a shepherd tending his flocks, this powerful plane is mothering some merchant ships through one of the most dangerous submarine zones in the world.

As we roar along with every man scanning the sea for sign of an Axis submarine, I am writing this in the waist of the throbbing ship, seated in the starboard blister—a bulging window with a machine gun for trimming.

I am surrounded with bombs, machine guns, bullets, Very pistols and other tools of war.

We left our base shortly after dawn for a rendezvous with the plodding, heavily-laden merchantmen, and like an arrow speeding true to its target, Lieut. H. E. McNeely, of Detroit, led us straight to the spot many miles away.

Naval rules prevent publication of certain defense features but I am allowed to say that progress is being made in combatting the submarine menace on the Atlantic Coast. The surface patrol grows more formidable each day. More and more the Axis boys are spending their days cowering in the depths, waiting for night to take their sneak shots.

Not a Sub Sighted

We have been out four hours now and not a sub has been sighted. We got a temporary thrill when we spotted mud rising to the surface but it wasn't a sub.

I have sat in the bombardier's seat in the nose of the ship and also in the pilot's seat while co-pilot and Navigator Renfro Turner, of Memphis, ran the ship.

You get a strange feeling of superiority up here in the sky. If you shut your eyes it feels like riding in a fast train. If you keep them open, you are scarcely conscious of movement.

We are off Hatteras now and we have a delicious lunch of steak, stewed corn and tomatoes, pineapple, bread and butter and coffee—prepared in a neat galley amidships.

We watch for subs while we eat and the photographer takes a picture of a merchantman.

Another Looms

Below us is the overturned bottom of a tanker, glistening red with a long oil slick extending to the horizon. Not far away the masts and funnel of two other torpedoed ships stand out like gravestones.

A sailor gulps.

Another ship—burned and down by the stern—looms up.

I wish that every American could come up here and see these things. He would throw away petty bickering and jump into the war effort feet first.

I remember the 1,000 healthy boys I saw sleeping in the hangar at dawn. Brave lads.

I also remember the complaints at home from people who wonder why the Navy doesn't bomb all the subs to the bottom.

They ought to know that catching and sinking a sub with a plane is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Lady luck plays a leading role here.

We have been out eight hours and no sub has been sighted.

But the important thing is that the ships are getting through.

We are nearing the graveyard's imaginary boundary. Oil slicks are behind us, leaving the bomber crew with grim thoughts of revenge.

I scribble a note to my wife and two kids and that makes me think of the folks back home who say they can't fight because they have children.

I know a sailor with seven kids.

Five hundred feet below, the shadow of our plane is sketched crazily on the water. The sea looks like a mass of ruffled rock.

Other planes skirt rapidly around our ship.

Land looms ahead—our ships are safely through.

We are at our base again—10 hours after taking off.

Flaxseed Prospects Good in Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz. — With flaxseed climbing to $2.65 a bushel in the Minneapolis market, and $2.75 in sight, farmers are expecting $30 to $45 profit from each of the 126,000 acres of flax growing in Yuma and Imperial valleys.

Argyle McLachlan, manager of the Southwest Flaxseed Association, says that any farmer who threshes 10 bushels to the acre will come out even. Average yield last year was slightly over 20 bushels, and conditions look even better this season.

The crop from these two areas goes to Los Angeles. Buyers now offer 32½ cents premium over Minneapolis for bulk flax, 39½ cents if the seed is in burlap bags. Most Yuma farmers hope to obtain second-hand bags to sack their seed. In Imperial Valley, four bulk loading platforms are being built along the railroad tracks at central points.

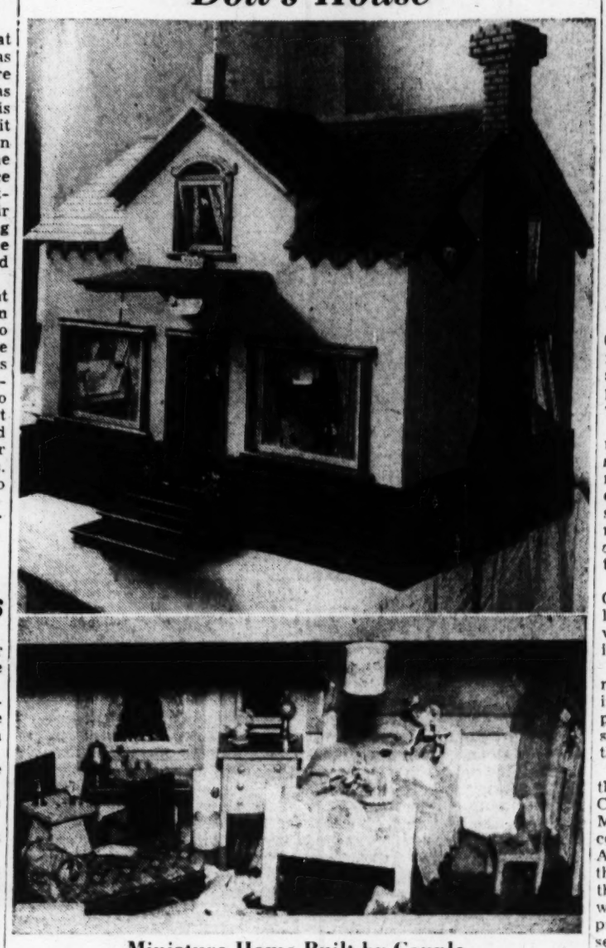
Retarder

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16 (AP)—A youth was charged with violating the sabotage statute by cutting a leather conveyor belt at the Electric Hose and Rubber Company plant, where he was employed.

E. A. Soucy, district chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, identified the youth as Vincent J. Cappalo and said he admitted cutting the belt because he was given "dirty jobs." Mr. Soucy said war production was retarded.

United States Commissioner Albert Polk held the prisoner in $10,000 bail for Federal District Court.

Doll's House



Miniature Home Built by Couple

This tiny house, complete in every detail, has been built by Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Blair of San Francisco to commemorate the ideals expressed in the American Bill of Rights.

Tiny 'All American' House Dedicated to Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An "All-American House," miniature scale, dedicated to the Bill of Rights and the ideals of democracy and affection which are the center of most American homes, is the product of one San Francisco family's patriotic impulses.

The house, complete even to a miniature, operating radio, is 36 by 24 inches, and it was completed by Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Blair after eight months of painstaking work in time to mark the 150th anniversary of the great American charter of liberties.

"I wanted nothing in the miniature house I would not have in my own home," Mrs. Blair declared. Hence smoking stands are conspicuously absent, and on the center table in the living room rests a miniature imitation of the Bible, which contains the first of the Ten Commandements. On these words, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20: 3), Mrs. Blair declared, rests the foundation of sound homes.

Over the miniature fireplace, which glows red, hangs a picture of George Washington, and in an upstairs room hangs a tiny copy of the first section of the historic Bill of Rights. The house, painted red, white and blue, is surmounted by a miniature American flag with the Coat of Arms of the United States.

Inspired by their young niece, the Blairs set out to make as livable a miniature house as possible. Each item of furniture is handmade and hand-painted to scale. Even the bed has old-fashioned wooden, removable slats. The "occupants" of the house, a full-fledged family with parents, a baby, grandparents, an aunt, a Chinese chef, a colored "mammy," and a colored gardener, are quaintly made and dressed, and if one can adjust his visual scale to the miniature concept represented in the house, he would imagine he was meeting a genuine American family.

Mrs. Blair might have called her "all-American house" her friendship house, for her friends have helped to furnish it. One brought dainty pieces of glass, vases and candlesticks, from Mexico. A gem on the doll-grandmother's dress was contributed by a real-life grandmother who was a girl when Abraham Lincoln was President. The luxurious carpets and throw rugs are samples, finished off, which a friend gave Mrs. Blair. Pearl beads are the bases of lamps, and an heirloom, a crocheted doily, serves as the lace cloth for the dining room table.

The modern lighting fixtures of the house are plastic tops of powder boxes which have been hand-decorated. Bedspreads and chaise lounge are tufted, hand-made. Outdoors on the front stoop a saucy Scottie waits to be let indoors, and the doors, incidentally, are carefully built to operate as real doors, with miniature hinges and handles.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company of San Francisco took official notice of the house in its service bulletin because of the completeness of the wiring. Mr. and Mrs. Blair, who reside at 4308 Twenty-third Street, San Francisco, have had many requests for the use of the house, but they are anxious that it be used primarily for the purpose for which they built it, the commemoration of the American Bill of Rights as demonstrated in the wholesome American home.

Fighter Pilot of World War I Hailed For Long-Range Attack on Japanese

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—An old-time fighter pilot who won the Croix de Guerre in World War I was hailed by a heartened nation last night for his intrepid long-range bombing attack on Japanese bases in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, leader of the 13 big bombers which flew from Australia to deliver the thrust against the foe, started his Army flying back in 1915. He served as a pilot with the punitive expedition into Mexico, and in 1917 went to France, as commander of the First Aero Squadron.

An active flying leader rather than a desk executive, General Royce has held a number of domestic commands, including that of the First Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field, Mich, the primary training school at Carlson Field, Fla., and the Seventh Bombardment Group at Hamilton Field, Calif., and Fort Douglas, Utah.

In 1941 he was assigned to London as Military Attache for Air, and yesterday's announcement of his successful flight was the first public indication he had been transferred to the western Pacific theater.

The flight, which at its peak covered a round-trip distance of 4,000 miles, further identified General Royce as a trail-blazer for American Army aviation. In 1930 he won the Mackay Trophy for taking the First Pursuit Group from Selfridge Field on an "Arctic Patrol" flight to Seattle and return in mid-winter. Some years later he commanded a formation flight of 10 Martin bombers from Washington, D. C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, and return.

For his latest exploit the jovial flying leader was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the American Air Command in Australia. Also receiving the award were Lieut. Col. John Hubert Davies of Piedmont, Calif., and Capt. Frank P. Bostrom, a native of Maine.

General Royce was born at Marquette, Mich., and lists his residence as Hancock, Mich. He is a West Point graduate and began his Army career in the infantry before transferring to the Air Corps.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).
Evening Chimes radiocast, 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time and 3 hours additional for Double Summer Time.

Martin Backs Absentee Vote For Soldiers

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, introduced a bill today to enable men in the armed services to vote by absentee ballot in the November congressional and State elections and also in primaries to pick the candidates.

Estimating that more than 3,000,000 men will be in the fighting forces by November, Mr. Martin said these men "ought not to be deprived" of their opportunity to vote.

His bill would authorize the Secretaries of War and Navy to furnish state governors with lists of names of officers and enlisted men claiming legal residence in those states. Lists would be transmitted not less than 30 days prior to the date of a primary or general election.

Governors would supply the Cabinet officers with absentee ballots for the men so listed and these would be transmitted to the service men.

The bill, it was explained, would not supersede state laws prohibiting absentee balloting, but would provide machinery to record absentee votes in states permitting this method.

In a separate statement issued through the Republican National Committee which he heads, Mr. Martin said the meeting of the committee to be held in Chicago April 20 was to "feel the pulse of the country through the reports of the various committee men and women, and to learn what special problems are arising in the various sections of the nation because of the war." He continued:

"Discussions will be general and any specific subjects which may arise during those discussions will be taken care of.

"As I have frequently stated, partisan politics have no place in the consideration of war activities. It is important, however, for the forthcoming congressional elections to be considered and ways and means discussed as to how best they may be conducted under the unusual conditions.

"The leaders want the views and the advice of the men and women of the National Committee on this important question. We will get those views at the Chicago meeting."

CCC Head Tags as 'Libel' Statement of Gov. Phillips

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—James J. McEntee, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, said today that a statement yesterday by Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma that "a great majority" of first term prisoners in the Oklahoma Granite Reformatory were former CCC enrollees was "a vicious libel" and a "dastardly insult to the young people of Oklahoma."

Mr. McEntee issued a formal statement in reply to the testimony Governor Phillips gave the Senate Labor Committee as he favored legislation to abolish the CCC and National Youth Administration.

He said Governor Phillips' charge was a "dastardly insult to the young people of Oklahoma, just as it is a vicious libel, stated without facts to substantiate it, upon 3,000,000 young men who have served in the CCC."

"Hundreds of thousands of young men, who have entered the CCC without previous work experience," the statement said, "have literally pulled themselves up by their own boot straps and have learned something of the value and discipline of work and have developed a wholesome respect for their country's flag and its institutions.

"Many were enabled, for the first time in their lives, to render real assistance to their families.

"Figures of the bureau of prisons and statements of juvenile court judges all over this country show that, during the years of the operation of the corps, there has been a tremendous decrease in Juvenile delinquency."

Governor Phillips told the committee that both NYA and CCC were "poison to our boys" and urged that the funds now allotted them be used for vocational agricultural training.

Puerto Rico Sugar Situation Is Acute

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 10 (AP)—C. S. Taussig, American Co-Chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, said yesterday that the food situation in the Caribbean "is much more acute than is generally realized" because of shipping problems which may force a readjustment of this island's plotted sugar crops.

Gov. Rexford Tugwell backed up this statement by saying "We really are close to a definite emergency."

With all Puerto Rico's warehouses packed to capacity with 450,000 tons of sugar and more still being ground, Governor Taussig said he had asked Washington to furnish a prompt estimate on what tonnage would be available to move the crop to the United States.

"Until we get that (estimate) we can't do anything here," Governor Tugwell said, indicating that it may be necessary to readjust the island's sugar problem which originally contemplated a production of 1,200,000 tons this year. Since Jan. 1 it was disclosed, shipments averaged only 75,000 tons monthly whereas a minimum of 175,000 tons must be needed to keep pace with the mills.

Governor Taussig said the Advisory Committee was going to recommend "a maximum interchange of food products within the Caribbean area during the war period, making maximum use of inter-island transportation, principally schooners."

10,000,000 More Of War Workers For Plants in 1942

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16 (AP)—Ten million more workers will be absorbed into our war industries this year, Brig. Gen. F. J. McSherry of War Production Board's labor division declared yesterday.

Thus by next Jan. 1 the United States will have about 17,500,000 persons doing such work, the General told an interviewer.

"We had 29,000,000 people engaged in nonessential work last Jan. 1 and only about 7,500,000 working on war production," he said. "By the end of this year we shall need an additional 10,000,000 workers in war production. Get that straight—an additional 10,000,000.

"War production probably will be the refuge of 400,000 'little businessmen,' those who are going to find their normal work no longer existent. We now have about 3,900,000 unemployed. From that group war production should get about 1,500,000.

"After September, when the peak of the harvest is over, we are looking for about 400,000 agricultural workers to come into war factories. We're counting on 2,000,000 new workers this year—young men just out of school."

Nazis Attack 'Justice' Ban

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—The Berlin Radio last night accused President Roosevelt of using "gangster methods" in suppressing the periodical Social Justice. The radio also praised the Rev. Charles Coughlin, Roman Catholic priest, for his "undaunted struggle against bolshevism and Jewry."

The radiocast, embodying the German radio's only comment of the day on the banning of Social Justice from the United States mails, was directed to Ireland and was heard here by CBS. It said, in part:

"Father Coughlin, well known in America for his undaunted struggle against bolshevism and Jewry, has once again been given a taste of the methods of oppression so common in the world's freest democracy against those who possess different political ideas from the mighty of the land. . . .

"It is quite easy to understand that a man who has the talent to enlighten the people of the United States with regard to their President's Jewish and Bolshevik cronies, cannot expect to be in Roosevelt's good books, and that the latter is eager to get rid of this troublesome monitor by the gangster methods so popular in the United States."

Method Protested

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union argues that the Post Office Department's action in barring the newspaper Social Justice from second-class mailing privileges, constituted censorship without trial.

In a telegram to Postmaster General Frank C. Walker protesting the action, Roger N. Baldwin, Union Director, said:

"While we hold no brief for the editorial policy of Social Justice and detest its intolerance, we deplore summary action under the Espionage Act. If the precedent thus established is extended, no periodical enjoying second-class mailing privileges is safe from the threat of an arbitrary censorship not subject to court review on the facts, and when desired, by the judgment of a jury.

"We are far more concerned with the general system than with the merits in this particular case. . . ."

Raids on Indiana Axis Aliens

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16 (AP)—Spencer J. Drayton, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here, disclosed last night firearms, ammunition, short-wave radio receivers, and cameras were confiscated in raids on 40 residences of enemy aliens in four northern Indiana counties.

Mr. Drayton said "on the average, one weapon and 50 rounds of ammunition were found in each place visited."

No arrests were made, but Mr. Drayton said the evidence would be submitted to Alex M. Campbell, northern Indiana District Attorney, for presentation to a Federal grand jury. The raids, carried out in Fort Wayne, South Bend, Mishawaka, and Gary, were the first of the kind in Indiana since the United States became involved in the war.

Transmitter

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrested William Arthur Schuler, radio operator, on charges of transmitting messages destined for the enemy. The Federal Commissioner set his bond at $20,000 and his preliminary hearing for April 30.

Richard B. Hood, agent in charge of the local F. B. I. office, said Mr. Schuler had access to the transmitting equipment of a commercial wireless company as an employee.

"Recently, Schuler approached an unnamed person and offered to transmit messages for foreign agents by means of the wireless facilities of the company," said Mr. Hood.

Mr. Schuler was introduced to a F. B. I. special agent posing as an enemy agent, Mr. Hood added. He said one message was transmitted by Mr. Schuler April 11 and another April 12.

Mr. Schuler has been employed by the commercial radio concern since 1937.

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U. S. Has Secret Air Base in Philippines

Continued from Page 1

down two Japanese planes that tried to attack the bomber squadron.

The hidden field served the 10 medium and three Fortress bombers as a forward base on their 4,000-mile round-trip attack. The Fortress craft lost on the flight was grounded there, having an engine changed, when a Japanese bomb hit destroyed it in flames.

The advance base may figure prominently in future attacks, for the assaults of last Sunday and Monday were acclaimed here as only a sample of heavier blows still to be delivered in an effort to turn the tide of battle in the Southwest Pacific.

Australia's Prime Minister, John Curtin, declared that the Royce exploit showed that the tide of war was turning against Japan.

He added that it was but the first drive into the center of Japanese military positions and, in time, would be followed by the operations of vast air fleets.

One hundred and ten tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy in Cebu, Mindanao, and Luzon in the two days in which the bomber force dominated the skies in its theaters of operation. Topping the list of successes were the sinking of 4 transports and hits on 4 others, including 1 probably sunk.

The chief significance of the raid, however, lay not in the destruction achieved but in the mere fact that an opening blow had been struck despite the terrific odds of distance and Japanese air power in the islands.

In comparison with the still unfolding story of this raid, the continued offensive blows of Allied airmen against Japanese bases closer to Australia—such as a predawn attack on Koepang, in Dutch Timor, and an assault Wednesday at Rabaul, New Britain—lacked in appeal to popular fancy.

It was announced officially that one hit and a near miss were scored on an enemy ship at Rabaul, the center of the enemy's preparations against Australia. At Koepang, the Royal Australian Air Force dropped high explosives on an airdrome, but "other details of the attack have not yet been received," a communiqué said.

The Sunday and Monday operations in the Philippines cost the raiding force no casualties and no damage, except for loss of the B-17 craft and many a hole in one of its two mates and one of the 10 B-25 medium bombers.

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Burma

Black arrows show main points of Japanese advance in Burma, two forces pushing northward while a third is working its way through the mountains from Thailand in an effort to take the Chinese around Myohla in the flank and rear.

Corregidor

The United States War Department reported today that Corregidor's guns scored hits on troop concentrations and truck columns on the Philippines' Bataan Peninsula, and that enemy ammunition dumps were hit and blown up.

Heavy fighting continued on the island of Cebu, more than 300 miles to the south, where the Japanese last week landed an invasion force estimated at 12,000, supported by dive bombers and tanks.

Burma:

The Japanese are reported pouring 5½ fresh divisions into the Burma campaign and two of these divisions already are landing at Rangoon, where 40 transports have been sighted by British fliers, a Chinese military spokesman said today.

Earlier estimates have placed the strength of the Japanese forces already engaged in Burma at about three divisions.

Reinforcements would make the total 8½ divisions, perhaps 150,000 men.

Meanwhile, a Japanese drive northwestward from Thailand into the Shan States of Northern Burma, driving at the Chinese flank, had assumed the proportions of a major offensive, according to a Chinese communiqué.

A New Delhi communiqué said British forces had withdrawn up the Irrawaddy River from the Migyaunge area but dug in near Yenchaung, just north of Minhla, less than 30 miles from Yenangyaung in the West Burma oil fields.

There, the communiqué said, the British still held positions "covering the right flank of the Chinese Expeditionary Force."

The British communiqué quoted reports from the Chinese headquarters that "steady enemy pressure continues on the Myohla Front," 35 miles up the road to Mandalay from Toungoo, "with their troops moving slowly back and fighting a stubborn delaying action."

The Chinese spokesman said Chinese troops still were holding on at Myohla, but that the flank and rear of their position were threatened seriously by the Japanese advance up the Irrawaddy.

He said two Japanese columns were striking toward Loikaw, Capital of Karenni Province and southern gate to the Shan States.

One column was reported moving up the Salween River Valley toward Loikaw from the southeast. Another was said to have reached Yado, 40 miles northeast of Toungoo and approximately half way from Toungoo to the Karenni Capital.

Hitler's Spring Campaign Taxes Man Power to Limit

Continued from Page 1

ing, mechanics, transport equipment, trucks and auto manufacture, 2,900,000; electro-technical, 500,000; textile, 900,000; food industry, 1,700,000; construction, 2,800,000; male agricultural workers, 8,200,000.

Naturally, as the war progresses, shifts will appear in these figures, as for example the reduction in construction for civilian use at the outbreak of the war saved between 1,500,000 and 1,800,000 workers.

However, it is possible to balance this saving against the increased military construction needs such as the building of roads in the eastern conquered areas, and erection of quarters for troops on the front.

Certain saving in agriculture by the introduction of foreign and female labor is balanced, similarly, by the increased needs of heavy industry and transportation material.

Therefore, the estimate of 19,300,000 workers now engaged in industry is one which can be relied upon to remain nearly constant.

This figure can be taken to represent Germany's average industrial man power needs.

Causes of Shortages

In reckoning the various factors which result in the shortages, war casualties may be taken first.

By the end of January, it was estimated conservatively that the German armies had sustained 1,200,000 fatalities and between 2,000,000 and 2,200,000 wounded. Experience has shown that of the wounded, some 30 per cent or 600,000 will not be fit for full-value industrial work. The remaining 1,400,000 either returned to the front or were exchanged for workers at home.

Assuming that 40 per cent of the 1,800,000 fatalities and those unfit for work were originally taken from vital industries, it would appear that the total number of Germany's workers had been reduced from 19,300,000 to 18,500,000. And assuming that 40 per cent of the remaining estimated 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 troops at the front have been recruited from vital industries to fill such specialist jobs as truck, tank, and airplane maintenance, the total number of workers available to German industries would have been further reduced to between 17,000,000 and 17,200,000.

Thus with an army of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men as at present, there would be a manpower shortage of about 2,100,000.

Needs of Army

From this it is possible to arrive at some estimate of the shortage which would result from mobilization for fighting service of an army of 8,000,000. Undoubtedly, a large number—perhaps as many as 2,000,000—might conceivably be obtained from Hitler's satellite allies, leaving Germany with only 6,000,000 troops to supply. However, whereas to recruit its first army Germany dipped into its industrial man power only to a limited extent, to build a new army of 6,000,000, Hitler would be forced to draw a far greater proportion from this class inasmuch as there are few German males available now who were neither engaged in the army or essential industry.

Therefore, reckoning on the basis of its present estimated shortage of industrial man power, it would be safe to say that building an army of 8,000,000 would cause a domestic labor shortage of at least 4,500,000 to 6,000,000 men.

There is little likelihood that Germany could import sufficient foreign labor to make up for this shortage. At present there are conservatively estimated to be 2,250,000 foreign workers in Germany, and although the Reich is trying desperately to increase this number, by drafting labor in the occupied countries, it would be virtually impossible to make up for the entire shortage.

Moreover, there is already evidenced a see-saw between the army and industry—the army demanding the industrial workers be recruited for the armed forces, while industry seeks demobilization of skilled workers already in the services, but needed in industry.

The authoritative labor publication "Reichsarbeitblatt" stated in February that those "indispensable" workers who had been drafted into the army from war industries would possibly have to be demobilized.

And at the end of March the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss Neuer Zurcher Zeitung stated that the "indispensables" were at that time being demobilized. Attempts to double up and have one worker do the work of three and the simultaneous closing of firms for civilian use has not produced the expected results.

Europe and Invasion

Continued from Page 1

pone his scheduled statement on the war.

The latest analysis of Berlin and Rome radio propaganda adds further light on the nervous state of the Axis mind. There is, as always, a bragging optimism which is hopeful of depressing the United Nations and encouraging them to slacken their efforts on grounds of hopelessness. But it has all the appearance of a surface optimism, a kind of gramophone record played to drown the murmurs and whispers among the Axis peoples.

Mutterings at Home

But those murmurs come through quite plainly in other Axis broadcasts. To take one example, the Friday articles by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, in "Das Reich," always broadcast in full by the German home radio, rebuke the Germans week by week for idling, for selfishness, for buying or selling on the "black market," for moodiness and bad temper, with significant regularity.

"That sometimes there is no coal and sometimes no potatoes, that one cannot travel on the railways when one feels like it, that one has to queue for hours for a theater or cinema ticket, that when shopping one often gets the stereotyped reply that such a thing is no longer to be had—these," says Dr. Goebbels, "are things which no good German should complain about."

In his latest article he has a crack at the German official mind, which shows, he complains, a tendency to organize not merely where organization is necessary, but wherever it sees a chance of doing it, and he urges his countrymen to cut out the red tape and not to "fight a war on paper."

Hitler's Defenses

Such complaints are fairly common on the German home radio, but much commoner in all Axis radiocasts is the theme of whether or not the Allies will invade Europe. Often this takes the form of jibes and defiances, especially to overseas audiences. The home audience, however, gets constant descriptions of the strength of Hitler's coastal fortifications, which somehow always seem to need more and more strengthing, and repeated assurances that the Allies will not dare to invade the Continent.

These rise to a crescendo after events like the raids on Vaagsoe Bruneval and St. Nazaire, but scarcely a day goes by without them. Their very frequency shows how the subject weighs on the German mind. Renewed rumors stimulated by General Marshall's arrival in London, have provoked yet more of these denials, reassurances and laborious jokes about "a hearty invitation to land" and "a rousing welcome for the visiting Englishmen."

But the Turkish radio says:

"Berlin today seems to be rather exasperated by these rumors."

So there are the two voices, foreground and background, "Our certain victory inexorably fixed"—that's the foreground voice. And behind it, grumbling, weariness, and a nervous sensitiveness to rumors.

Removal of Deer Advocated in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah— A campaign to remove more deer from forest and range areas of Utah in favor of beef cattle with which to feed the U. S. Army is being launched with the support of big game leaders including Mark Anderson, State director of fish and game.

This matter has been argued for years, as the big game population steadily increased and took some of the range previously utilized by Utah's livestock industry. Stockmen advocated still further elimination of big game at the recent annual convention of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association here. At that time Mr. Anderson announced plans to carry this out next fall.

The movement is also advocated by the Utah Private Land Owners' Protective Association, comprising farmers and ranchers whose properties have suffered damage from big game coming in from adjoining forest lands.

Block Booking Law Is Held Illegal

ST. PAUL, April 16 (AP)—County District Judge Albin S. Pearson held the Minnesota motion picture block booking law unconstitutional, ruling that it violates both the State and Federal Constitutions.

Judge Pearson's decision, considered one of the most far-reaching ever handed down regarding the motion picture industry, held that the law deprives the companies of their business, property and contract rights without due process of law.

He added that it is harsh and arbitrary, has no reasonable basis, imposes unreasonable restraints, is class legislation and violates the Federal Copyright law and Interstate Commerce law.

Twelve 'Harriman' Fliers Decorated

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The War Department announced that decorations were awarded to 12 Army fliers who participated in the flight of the Harriman mission from Washington to Moscow last September.

One group left the mission in Moscow and continued east, accomplishing a globe-circling flight in 121hrs. 55m. in the air. The War Department said it was the fastest journey around the world ever reported here.

The other group left part of the Harriman party in Moscow and surveyed a new westward route on the homeward journey.

The citations said "new air routes and possible landing fields" were established and that the fliers displayed skill which "reflects the highest credit on the military forces of the United States."

Oak Leaf clusters were awarded to five of the fliers to add to the Distinguished Flying Crosses previously won. Among them was Technical Sergeant Francis D. Denery, North Adams, Mass.

Spartanburg Festival Interest Is Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Letters expressing their interest in the Spartanburg Music Festival and extending the association every wish for success in the forthcoming season have been received from Dr. Walter Damrosch, the famous conductor, and from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, by the Spartanburg Music Festival Association.

Raiders

Associated Press from U. S. Army

Lieut. Col. John H. Davies

When he returned to a base in Australia after leading one group of B-25 American bombers in a spectacular raid on the Jaanese in the Philippines. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross as did

Capt. Frank A. Bostrom

for his part in the raid on the Philippines.

Allies Agree MacArthur Is Pacific Chief

Continued from Page 1

demonstrated by what was done in the Philippines," Secretary Early said in an apparent reference to the long-range bombing of Japanese positions and equipment.

"He (General MacArthur) has complete communications with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. Whatever doubts there may be he could have clarified very quickly and they would be clarified by the appropriate officials, not by me to you."

Although the War Department has issued no statement on General MacArthur's command, it is now expected to do so in view of the confusion which has arisen.

The United States Army spokesman in Australia had intimated that Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, and the Netherlands never had fully accepted General MacArthur's command and that the General actually was in control of only American armed forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

Hesitant Allied Strategy Beclouds MacArthur Status

Continued from Page 1

break down bases for Japanese invasion of the continent.

It has been assumed here that General MacArthur would have powers to carry out an offensive strategy which entails the keeping of the necessary stream of men, guns, planes and tanks flowing to this country. Most important, it was thought that he had control of sufficient American naval strength to make the offensive plan possible.

Situation Is Different

It would seem that the situation is entirely different.

It can be stated now that General McArthur did receive some orders from Washington last week, but their scope was limited and, being such, it was impossible for him to settle down to planning the grand strategy which supreme command demands.

Until he receives orders granting him what he wants in equipment and defining clearly the territorial limits of his command he can make little progress.

It is thought here that General MacArthur has asked Washington for the following:

1. Authority to demand an unceasing flow of troops and war materials from the United States and absolute control of the disposition of these men and materials.

2. The widest possible expansion of the geographical boundaries of his command in order to enable him to plan the grand strategy for defense of the Pacific and ultimately the major offensive against Japan.

As regards the latter demand, it should be borne in mind that the Pacific area overlaps into the Indian Ocean and any movements in one must affect the Allied position in the other.

Only these conditions can make his Southwest Pacific command effective. So far, according to the official Army spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters, he has received no definite instructions on these points from Washington.

Pleas for 'New Front' Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—An address radiocast from London by the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, featured a mass meeting in support of Russia in the war that packed Carnegie Hall here Monday night.

Dean Johnson urged the opening of a Western Front against Germany this year—"now, this summer, this spring"—declaring it would "seal the fate of Hitler, not in 1943, but in 1942."

"The fall of Japan would follow Hitler's fall as night follows day," he continued. "Attack is our plain duty. We must not shrink from it. The people clamor for it."

The appeal of the Dean of Canterbury, long identified as a sympathetic student of Russia and author of "The Soviet Power," was interpreted here as reflecting the growing sentiment in Great Britain for opening a new front.

Other speakers were Godfrey Haggard, British Consl-General in New York; Pierre Van Paassen, writer, and Kenneth Leslie, editor of "The Protestant," the publication under whose auspices the meeting was held.

Mr. Haggard said it was not the Communist system, but the Russian nation that was defeating Germany. Mr. Leslie urged the democratic world to find ways to live on friendly terms with Russia's Communist experiment.

"The world must discover a modus vivendi with the Russian revolution," he said, "if the world cannot live with this revolution, then it will have to live under the Fascist counterrevolution. Communism, in so far as it expresses itself in Soviet Russia under the guidance of Joseph Stalin, has, during the entire period of Fascist eruption, proved itself to be a stabilizing influence; has proved that it can live and collaborate with other systems. Fascism, on the other hand, has proved that it must have all or nothing."

21 British Civilians Killed in March Air Raids

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security says that civilian casualties in air raids on the United Kingdom during March were 21 killed and 13 injured.

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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK John Wanamaker

The Home Forum

No. 17, Gough Square

PEOPLE, EVEN NOW, appeal to my love for England, now when so much of the England I know has changed. "Write us something more about England," remarked someone in a recent letter. But what shall I write about that gallant land which today still easily occupies the central place in my affections? There are so many memories. How can I choose? So there remains nothing except to open the flood-gates and wait to see what will come through.

* * *

Not surprisingly, memory harks back to the last time I was there. One evening, a touch of autumn fog blurred the outlines of familiar places and sharpened the chill which had brought fur coats hastily into the open. Dusk was early, yet how restrained and kindly a dusk compared with that which has since become familiar in that city of impenetrable blackouts. A dusk in which lights were unafraid, burning low in the windows of closed shops, brighter in the offices of newspapers. No curtains were drawn. And, turning from these shafts of clear light, the narrow alleys seemed black tunnels. Wishing myself back in the eighteenth century, when a servant would have gone before me to carry a lantern, I turned into Wine Office Court. My shoulder brushed against the many-paned windows of the Cheshire Cheese and, presently, I stood in Gough Square before Dr. Samuel Johnson's dignified brick residence. Dr. Johnson's haunts, and mine, in London have long been inseparable. So confidently I rang the bell in his iron gate.

The caretaker and I had met before, more than once. Having the same hero, we instinctively understood each other. Although it was past the usual closing-time, she said I might go in and, more wonderful still, that I might go alone. Never had I crept so close to Dr. Johnson, never so cleverly found my place in the eighteenth-century world which he knew.

* * *

Incongruously, No. 17, Gough Square was lighted by electricity. I went, inappropriately, from room to room, upstairs and down, switching on lights and wishing they were the humbler, infinitely lovelier, candles. The Doctor himself might have been sitting in his paneled drawing-room; so I went softly and, on the stairs, half expected to meet Francis Barber, the Negro servant, carrying on a tray that silver teapot which was lately cherished by Mr. A. Edward Newton, the Philadelphia book-collector, and which I saw become the property of the book-dealer, Dr. Rosenbach.

Or was the Doctor in his bed-chamber, hastily donning his visiting clothes before going to Mrs. Thrale's at Streatham, or to drink tea with Mr. Garrick, or to the shop of Mr. Thomas Davies, the book-seller, where the Doctor was first introduced to an ambitious young Scotsman, called James Boswell? None too tidy about his clothes was the elderly Doctor. There were generally wrinkles in his coats with the long tails, spots of snuff or worse, perhaps even clinging hairs from the coat of Hodge, the cat. Hence the reminder of an invitation to dine, willingly or unwillingly, brought sometimes the roar of command: "Frank, a clean shirt." When I listened outside one door, I was certain I heard his voice. Or, if not there, then he was in the attic where assistants were at work carrying out their master's directions in the assembling of the Dictionary. Their patient footsteps once trod those narrow stairs, as mine were doing that day.

* * *

Sometimes I am asked which parts of London I like best, but I shall never know how to answer that. The Temple I have loved beyond measure: those exquisite brick courts, those heavily-leaved trees, those dark old interiors where, to my certain knowledge, many have lived who were not lawyers. Many have been ready to suffer inconveniences, sturdy enough to trudge up three flights of creaking wooden stairs; since they might arrive finally in a drawing-room done in lettuce-green paneling, perfectly proportioned, with windows looking through tree-tops to a softly primrose sky. But other Inns of Court I have known, too. How many times have I walked under the gateway of Lincoln's Inn, in Chancery Lane, for which Ben Jonson, the one-time bricklayer, is thought to have been partly responsible? And there remain Gray's Inn, equally ingratiating in its Georgian beauty, and Staple Inn, a little quaint paved court within that famous black-beamed façade which relieves the tediousness of High Holborn. How can I tell which part of London I like best?

* * *

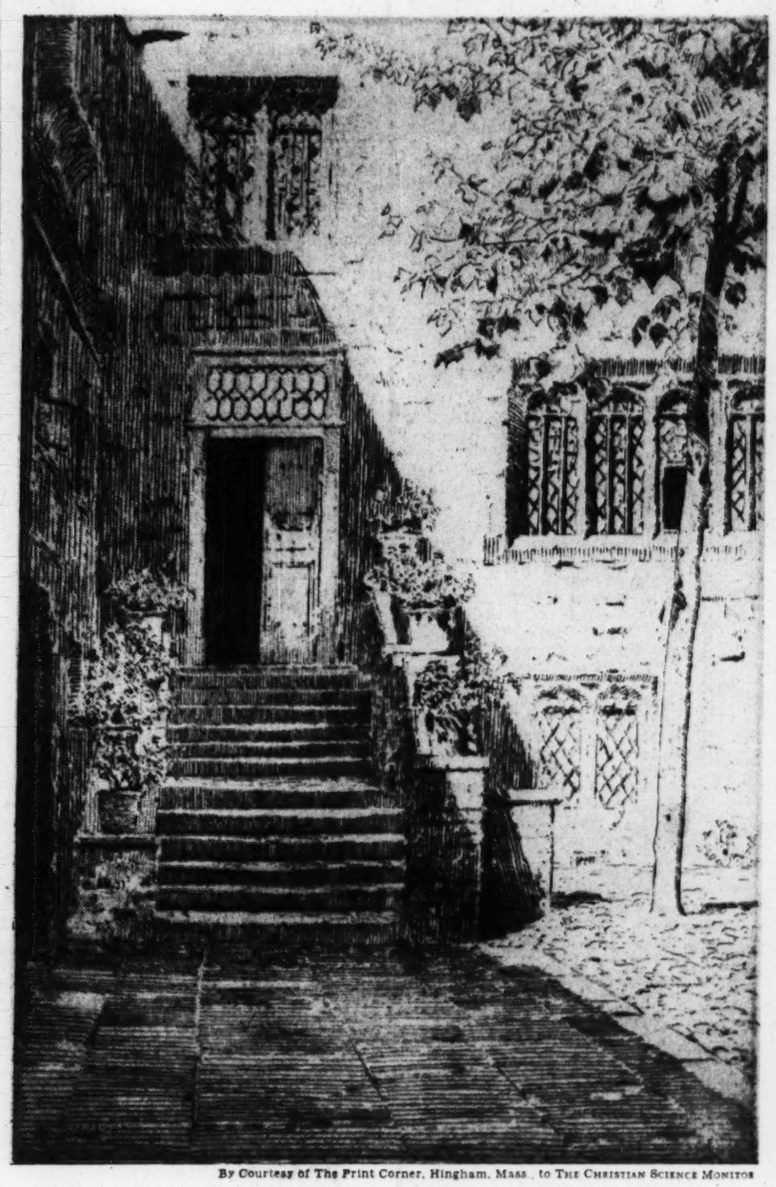
I count over the places I have wished to live in London, wished so ardently that several times I have actually made a start in one of them. For example, in a flat just off the Chelsea Embankment, from the windows of which one studied the Thames in all its moods from sun-flecked morning to shadowy night when the barges trail their slow lights, red and green. Then, too, in parts of Mayfair I would cheerfully have settled down. Through Shepherd's Market, if you really wish to trace my way; under its little arch which leads from Curzon Street, passing fruit-stalls and greengrocers, stationers and leatherers, along twisting narrow passages until I came out into a street where were houses high and brick, wide doors flanked by iron torch-holders and footscrapers, window-ledges burdened in spring with flower-boxes of nodding Michaelmas daisies. And still these are not all. For I have longed to live in Edwardes Square, where the houses might have stepped out from an illustration by Kate Greenaway and one had one's own key to the fenced garden in the center. And Hampstead, of course. Who has not wished to live there? High and windy, leafy and endlessly intriguing—its Church Row, in particular, a place to dream of down the years.

Latterly, I would even have been willing to live along the river at Putney, in a block of modern flats, if anyone had pressed the obligation upon me—so agreeable always is the thought of being near enough to feel and smell and watch moving water. In my time, I have fallen in love with Ambassador's Court. And Smith Square. And Church Street, Kensington, where in an old reconstructed house whose windows overlooked the environs of Kensington Palace, I did once almost live. And even some of the fusty squares of Bloomsbury. And a favorite cul-de-sac which is not even half a street, not too distant from Sloane Square. How to choose between all these?

* * *

I don't suppose I would have lived in a house like No. 17, Gough Square even if I had belonged to eighteenth-century London. But possibly no other single house in that great city has more attracted me. Just conceivably, I might have been privileged to go there once to drink tea with the Doctor and listen, awe-struck, to his pompous wise pronouncements. We will suppose I had been a friend of Fanny Burney; I think I could have persuaded her to take me. We would have sat in that paneled room which I had just lighted by the quick impertinence of electricity. If anyone should care to know which is my favorite house in the whole of London, that question I could answer boldly: "No. 17, Gough Square." For me, it will be there forever, as safe and substantial as the whole glorious past of England.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



By Courtesy of The Print Corner, Hingham, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ABBOT'S COURTYARD, WESTMINSTER ABBEY: *An etching by A. Hugh Fisher*

NOT KNOWING quite how it looks today, one can only remember and hope. The precincts of Westminster Abbey have not fared too badly; and yet there was the Dean's House—there was Westminster School—to which irreparable damage was done by Nazi bombs. This is the entrance to the Jerusalem Chamber. If it is not precisely like this today, this is how it should be, this is how one continues affectionately to recall it.

Skirting the Abbey precinct before the great western towers, one entered the Dean's Yard, and, keeping left, reached the low narrow entrance to the Cloisters. In the center of the Dean's Yard, the turf was rough and tumbled from the games of generations of school-boys; quite likely their shouts were even then filling the quiet air of this London backwater. But inside the Cloisters all was dark and deserted.

Here and there little doorways loomed in the dusk, often visible only because their knockers or door-bells were so brightly polished a brass. Looking to one side, under another low archway, one saw a little court into which the sun slanted, a court cheerful with potted plants and a solitary tree. Many-paned windows lighten the monotony of gray stone walls; and these steps, in the etching by Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, lead to the Jericho Chamber, a paneled anteroom to the Jerusalem Chamber. One may not see the room which was, reputedly, once hung with tapestries depicting the history of Jerusalem. For visitors are barred. One knows it only as an ecclesiastical adjunct of the Abbey, and one will not forget the antique grace of this little Abbot's Courtyard.

Haze on the City

In the cool breath of morning, and the city
below me in the valley with its winding river,
I see the delicate haze rising,
being worked over by the sun—
the blue haze that once filled the streets
and covered the buildings like a shawl.

D. S.

Divine Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE GREAT GULF between divine authority and its autocratic counterfeit, which mortals are prone to assume, was made clear in the teachings and life of Christ Jesus. We are told in the New Testament (Matthew 7:28, 29) that "the people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Prior to the time of John the Baptist, who proclaimed the coming of the Messiah, there had been no outstanding voice of spiritual authority for many generations. The prophets who had spoken God's Word with such conspicuous fidelity and moral courage in the Old Testament days had been succeeded by an ecclesiastical priesthood whose ritualistic observances lacked the power of Spirit to quicken and regenerate human character.

The Master, Christ Jesus, introduced a new dispensation, which gave visible proof of its spiritual origin. When questioned regarding the source of his healing power, he said (John 14:24), "The word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me." The new teaching thus introduced bore fruit in healing and spiritual regeneration, and Christianity henceforth became the greatest uplifting and progressive influence that the world has ever known. The idolatrous tendency inherent in human nature still persisted in new forms, however, and the spiritual element in worship again became clouded by materialistic beliefs and practices. In spite of this handicap, the power of the Word implicit in the Holy Scriptures never ceased to inspire individuals, and it was finally revealed in all its spiritual beauty to Mary Baker Eddy, who, by reason of her purity and spiritual discernment, was especially fitted to receive it.

The discovery of Christian Science, through which the miracles of olden times are explained and the Scriptures spiritually interpreted, came when it was greatly needed. Material knowledge had reached a point where scholastic theology was unable to give satisfactory answers to the questions which the former had evoked, and there was a marked tendency away from orthodox religions. It was at this juncture that Mrs. Eddy sought and found the divine Principle underlying the Scriptures. Speaking of her discovery, on page 126 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says: "The Bible has been my only authority. I have had no other guide in 'the straight and narrow way' of Truth."

The logical unity of Christianity with pure reason, which Christian Science revealed, made the power of Spirit understandable, so that men and women who became students of this Science found the Bible a new book charged with healing power and spiritual enlightenment. It was found, furthermore, that inveterate diseases frequently vanished through the seeker's sincere study of the textbook. For example, the writer, suffering from a long-standing ailment, which medical treatment had failed to relieve, began to read Science and Health. After a brief period of study, many of the old symptoms became noticeably less severe, and in due time all signs of the trouble completely disappeared. At first, it seemed incredible to him that the reading of this book could produce such a marked physical result, but it soon became evident that it was the radical change of thought which had brought about this remarkable healing. He had found the truth about God as divine Mind, and man as spiritual, governed by His perfect law.

Mrs. Eddy had the courage of her convictions. She knew that she had discovered the truth of being, namely, the allness of God, Spirit, and the perfection of man in His likeness, and that she must give it public utterance. Not only did she demonstrate the truth of the teachings of Christian Science conclusively, but she was able to show others how to exercise the same divine authority. On page 393 of the above-named textbook, for example, she urges upon her followers the paramount need of asserting their divine birthright. She says: "Mind is the master of the corporeal senses, and can conquer sickness, sin, and death. Exercise this God-given authority. Take possession of your body, and govern its feeling and action. Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man." This message of hope has met with a grateful response on the part of a vast multitude. Not only physical ills but sinful habits and financial worries have fled before the understanding of God as our ever-present help in times of trouble.

Scriptural evidence pointing to our God-given authority over evil is overwhelming. In the first two verses of the ninth chapter of Luke, for example, we read of Jesus: "Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases. And he sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." This authority was by no means confined to the twelve disciples, however, for we read in the closing verses of Mark's Gospel Jesus' promise that the healing of the sick should be the sign that should always characterize true followers of the Christ, Truth. Is it not important, therefore, that the Science of Mind-healing be more generally understood and practiced, in order that mankind shall have the benefits of a full salvation?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Göttliche Vollmacht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE GROSSE KLUFT zwischen der göttlichen Vollmacht und ihrer selbstherrlichen Fälschung, die die Sterblichen sich so gern anmaßen, ist in den Lehren und im Leben Christi Jesu klargemacht. Wir lesen im Neuen Testament (Matth. 7, 28. 29), daß „sich das Volk über seine Lehre entsetzte; denn er lehrte sie wie einer, der Vollmacht hat, und nicht wie die Schriftgelehrten". Vor der Zeit Johannes des Täufers, der das Kommen des Messias verkündigte, war viele Menschenalter hindurch keine hervorragende Stimme geistiger Vollmacht laut geworden. Auf die Propheten, die Gottes Wort mit so bemerkenswerter Treue und sittlichem Mut in der alttestamentlichen Zeit verkündigt hatten, war ein geistlicher Priesterstand gefolgt, dessen Befolgung religiöser Festgebräuche der Kraft des Geistes, den menschlichen Charakter zu beleben und zu erneuern, ermangelte.

Der Meister Christus Jesus führte eine neue Anordnung ein, die ihren geistigen Ursprung unverkennbar bewies. Als er nach der Quelle seiner heilenden Kraft gefragt wurde, sagte er (Joh. 14, 24): „Das Wort, das ihr höret, ist nicht mein, sondern des Vaters, der mich gesandt hat". Die so eingeführte neue Lehre trug Frucht in Heilung und geistiger Erneuerung, und das Christentum wurde hinfort der größte erhebende und fortschrittliche Einfluß, den die Welt je gekannt hat. Die der menschlichen Natur innewohnende Neigung zur Abgötterei bestand jedoch immer noch in neuen Formen, und der geistige Teil des Gottesdienstes wurde wieder durch materialistische Annahmen und Bräuche verdunkelt. Trotz dieses Hindernisses hörte die Kraft des in der Heiligen Schrift enthaltenen Wortes nie auf, einzelne zu inspirieren, und schließlich wurde sie in ihrer ganzen geistigen Schönheit Mary Baker Eddy geoffenbart, die wegen ihrer Reinheit und geistigen Wahrnehmung besonders geeignet war, sie zu empfangen.

Die Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wodurch die Wunder der alten Zeiten erklärt werden und die Heilige Schrift geistig ausgelegt wird, kam, als sie dringend nötig war. Das materielle Wissen war an einem Punkte angelangt, wo die scholastische Theologie keine befriedigenden Antworten auf Fragen geben konnte, die das materielle Wissen aufgeworfen hatte, und eine auffallende Abneigung gegen orthodoxe Religionen herrschte. Unter diesen Zeitumständen suchte und fand Mrs. Eddy das göttliche Prinzip, das der Heiligen Schrift zugrunde liegt. Ihre Entdeckung auf Seite 126 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schildernd, schreibt sie: „Die Bibel ist meine einzige Autorität gewesen. Keinen andern Führer habe ich auf dem geraden und schmalen Wege' der Wahrheit gehabt".

Die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllte folgerichtige Einheit des Christentums mit reiner Vernunft machte die Kraft des Geistes verständlich, so daß Männer und Frauen, die sich in diese Wissenschaft vertieften, die Bibel als ein neues Buch voll heilender Kraft und geistiger Erleuchtung entdeckten. Auch fanden sie, daß hartnäckige Krankheiten oft durch des Hilfesuchers aufrichtiges Eindringen in das Lehrbuch verschwanden. Der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes z.B., der an einer langwierigen Krankheit litt, die durch ärztliche Behandlung nicht geheilt werden konnte, begann in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit zu lesen. Nachdem er sich kurze Zeit darein vertieft hatte, wurden viele der alten Anzeichen auffallend weniger heftig, und mit der Zeit verschwanden alle Zeichen des Leidens vollständig. Zuerst erschien es ihm unfaßlich, daß das Lesen dieses Buchs ein solch bemerkenswertes körperliches Ergebnis haben sollte; aber es wurde ihm bald klar, daß es die durchgreifende Veränderung des Denkens war, was diese beachtenswerte Heilung bewirkt hatte. Er hatte die Wahrheit gefunden, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt ist, und daß der Mensch geistig ist und durch Gottes vollkommenes Gesetz regiert wird.

Mrs. Eddy vertrat ihre Überzeugungen mit Mut. Sie wußte, daß sie die Wahrheit des Seins entdeckt hatte, nämlich die Allheit Gottes, des Geistes, und die Vollkommenheit des Menschen in Gottes Gleichnis, und daß sie sie öffentlich bekanntgeben mußte. Nicht nur bewies sie die Wahrheit der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft überzeugend, sondern sie konnte auch anderen zeigen, wie sie dieselbe göttliche Vollmacht ausüben können. Auf Seite 393 des oben erwähnten Lehrbuchs legt sie z. B. ihren Nachfolgern nahe, wie überaus nötig es ist, ihr göttliches Geburtsrecht zu behaupten. Sie schreibt: „Das Gemüt ist Herr über die körperlichen Sinne und kann Krankheit, Sünde und Tod besiegen. Mache von dieser gottgegebenen Vollmacht Gebrauch. Nimm Besitz von deinem Körper und regiere sein Empfinden und Tun. Erhebe dich in der Stärke des Geistes, um allem zu widerstehen, was dem Guten unähnlich ist. Gott hat den Menschen dazu fähig gemacht, und nichts kann die dem Menschen göttlich verliehene Fähigkeit und Kraft aufheben". Diese Hoffnungsbotschaft hat bei einer großen Zahl Menschen dankbaren Anklang gefunden. Nicht nur körperliche Leiden, sondern auch sündige Gewohnheiten und wirtschaftliche Sorgen sind dem Verständnis gewichen, daß Gott unsere immergegenwärtige Hilfe in Zeiten der Not ist.

Der biblische Beweis, der auf unsere gottgegebene Vollmacht über das Böse hinweist, ist überwältigend. In den ersten zwei Versen des 9. Kapitels des Evangeliums des Lukas z. B. lesen wir von Jesus: „Er forderte aber die Zwölf zusammen und gab ihnen Gewalt und Macht über alle Teufel und daß sie Seuchen heilen konnten, und sandte sie aus, zu predigen des Reich Gottes und zu heilen die Kranken". Diese Vollmacht war jedoch keineswegs auf die zwölf Jünger beschränkt; denn wir lesen in den letzten Versen des Evangeliums des Markus Jesu Verheißung, daß das Heilen der Kranken das Zeichen sein soll, das wahre Nachfolger des Christus, der Wahrheit, immer kennzeichnen soll. Ist es daher nicht wichtig, daß die Wissenschaft des Gemüts-Heilens allgemeiner verstanden und ausgeübt wird, damit die Menschheit die Segnungen einer vollen Erlösung haben wird?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

He Remembered an Earlier Boston

ONLY THIS LAST WINTER I paid a reminiscent visit to Dorchester, Mass., my native town. The house where I was born is no longer there, but I can visualize it, rather vaguely, and I can find the spot where it stood. . . .

The earliest Dorchester pictures, as they return to my eye, are evidently not direct impressions, but the result of recollection and subsequent visualization; for I always see in them my own diminutive form. That must be a sure proof that the image is not direct; it is evidence, also, of the persistence and the clearness of the first impression, even into a period of childhood when the secondary production could be made. That period was presumably the time of my second Dorchester residence, during which Dorchester was annexed to Boston. I remember sitting on a big, smooth stone which stood at the corner of School Street and the "Upper Road," and meditating seriously on the responsibilities incurred by that annexation. Close to that junction was Squire Vose's grocery store, where I used to go to get a "east cake." And right beside the grocery store one got a beautiful view of Boston Harbor, which startles me every time I revisit Dorchester. One doesn't expect it at all; but the land is high, and no tall buildings intervene; all of a sudden the blue sea flashes upon you. . . .

Though born on the "Lower Road," I have always identified myself with the "Upper Road," which ran from Grove Hall out to Dr. Means's church, and beyond, out into the mysterious distance, toward Milton. In that remote faerie-land, my father, my mother, and I occasionally used to picnic, at the top of a field that sloped down to the blue curves of the Neponset River. Surprising it is, but true, that the blue color vanished as you approached the water. Similarly shy of approach was the blueness of the Blue Hills. . . .

There were lovely days in the spring, when the great sloping field beyond the "Upper Road" was clothed in fresh green, and newly appeared brooklets went coursing down the hill. Braving the peril of wet feet, we could then explore our new territory. There were happy days in the autumn, too, when my father and I would go a-nutting and bring home a rich harvest of hickory-nuts and chestnuts. "Pignuts" were not worth eating; and butternuts were both rare and distressingly oily. Beechnuts we did occasionally secure. In the late summer there were fields entirely covered with goldenrod—great golden seas, above which a child's head would barely emerge. Winter would supply snow-forts and various elaborate structures of snow and ice. —From "Imitation and Other Essays," by C. H. GRANDGENT. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

The Fountain

I saw a fountain on the first spring day.
The trees were wearing their thin leaves
Like little shells of green along the brown,
Where once the winter snow-flowers lay.
And from the fountain's heart the rain-drops rose
Like shining words into the gentle air.
They were golden as the sun of noon
And curved as leaves upon the leaning tree,
And delicate as the first flowers opening there—
The pink azalea—the pale daffodil.

I heard a fountain on the first spring day
Saying the little words I came to hear—
In the new circle of the garden-place
Where even the opening buds were still.
I heard the fountain, rising, whisper: "April,
April,"—until the water curving in the air
Made a recurring plume of silver
That fell to meet the silence of the pool.
And in the mist that rose along the noon,
I heard the deeper voice that murmured: "June."

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The President Comes Around ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

For weeks the Administration has been anxiously watching the barometer of public opinion on several critical issues, and it has now made up its mind to act.

The fact is that the Administration is determined to act more decisively and more sweepingly than any of its utterances have indicated. It is evident the President himself is ready to take the lead in laying down an all-embracing policy of economic stabilization for the duration of the war, affecting at once unionization, wages, profits, and prices.

It is on all of these issues that the White House has been paying its usual close attention to the trend of public sentiment:

On Labor—Has the country become convinced that labor is pressing for too high a wage scale, excessively forcing up the huge cost of the war effort? Are unions taking advantage of the emergency to force the closed shop upon a war-controlled industry?

On Profits—Has the country become convinced that exceedingly high profits on defense contracts, sometimes intentional, sometimes not intentional, are pretty widespread and altogether too easy to obtain, notwithstanding the exactions of the income tax; that not enough is being done about it to guarantee substantial equality of sacrifice?

Social Gains Menaced?

On Prices—Has the country become convinced that the consumer—which is everybody—is going to be caught right in the middle of his "social gains," and that in the wake of the rising prices for the farmer and the rising wages for the worker will come an inflation which will leave everybody the loser—unless something pretty stiff is done about it?

It is evident today that the Administration has come to believe that the answer to all of these questions is preponderantly yes, and, as he has so often done in the past, the President has apparently waited for public opinion to jell. Thus, he believes that the country will accept the continuance of the 40-hour basic-pay week and that labor will accept other restrictions the Government now believes necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt has yet to make public the full labor-profit-price program he has in view, but the best information is that he is shaping legislative proposals which deal with these three interrelated problems in a fundamental way. As it is now beginning to take form, his program is more than a labor policy, more than a profit policy, more than a price policy. It is a program designed to promote economic stability during the war and to cushion the economic shocks of the return to a peacetime economy. As currently discussed it embraces:

For labor—a freezing of labor-management contractual relations to the extent of placing the closed shop and union shop in status quo.

A ceiling on wages.

Reaffirmation of the 40-hour week as the basic-pay week and time and a half for over-time.

Abolition of double-time pay for Sundays and holidays whenever these days become a part of over-time pay.

Acceptance of the "maintenance of membership" policy whenever it can be clearly shown to have the approval of the majority of the union members.

For management—rigid restriction on war-contract profits, with a still higher excess profits tax.

For the farmer—re-examination of the farm parity issue with the objective of re-establishing the principle of parity prices at 100 per cent instead of 110 per cent.

Price and Rent Ceilings

For the consumer and to prevent inflation—a ceiling on prices and rents.

Payment of wages beyond 48 hours, which the President considers the most efficient work-week, in non-negotiable Government bonds whenever for special reasons the longer work-week is indispensable.

Application of some kind of forced savings or pay-roll savings plan which will drain off excess purchasing power at the source.

It seems clear that the President has moved a considerable distance from the position he took a few weeks ago when he was arguing that an over-all ceiling on prices was impracticable, that the control of wages was unnecessary, that no basic war-labor policy was needed.

But it should fairly be said that, for his part, the President must decide when a thing can best be done as well as what he would like to see done. Not unoccasionally Mr. Roosevelt speaks against a certain action when he merely considers it untimely and that may have been the case when at earlier White House press conferences he turned aside all proposals that something should be done affecting labor, wages, and prices.

In any event the White House now seems prepared to implement public opinion on several vital phases of public policy on the home front of the "survival war" and it is possible that the president has timed his action for the moment when he can get the widest possible support for the largest possible wage-profit-price program.

It is the part of wise men to determine what to do. It is the part of wise statesmen to know when it can most effectively be done.

The Country Speaks: New York

Less Plague of War Debts This Time ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

To persons who are giving a thought to the organization of the postwar peace while fighting the grimmest conflict America has ever waged comes an encouraging conclusion today, namely, that the question of war debts may not plague the Allies for 20 years after this war as it did after World War I.

Speaking in Philadelphia last week, Jan Masaryk, energetic Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, declared it a hopeful sign today that "more healthy ideas are being put into the preparation of peace than was the case 20 years ago." One of these better concepts, as seen by organizations here planning for a stable world, is the Lend-Lease Act, by which the United States has been furnishing war material, food and other supplies to its allies and other nations since March, 1941, and for which Congress has appropriated more than $17,000,000,000, with more than $29,000,000,000 in other funds divertible to it.

The University of Pennsylvania's Tax Institute holds that the use of lend-lease instead of direct war loans in World War II may prove the key to a "painless" peace.

"Because lend-lease is something between a gift and a loan, and with the President all-powerful in determining how and when we shall be repaid, it might well be," the Institute declares, "that lend-lease, despite the huge totals involved, will prove to hold fewer difficulties than did our World War loans with their hard and fast schedules for repayment in gold."

There are historians who declare that the war debts of World War I did more to foster isolationism in America and wreck attempts at world stability than almost any other factor. There was the insistence of strong opinion in the United States that the debts be paid. There was the refusal, or inability, of European nations to pay these debts in cash. There were the American high tariff walls which prevented nations from paying in goods when they had the goods.

Under lend-lease, however, to quote from the Act, Washington may accept repayment "in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems necessary."

Thus, in return for the food, munitions and technical assistance being sent to Britain and its Dominions, China, Turkey, the governments-in-exile, and Latin America, the United States may receive back, not gold to be buried at Fort Knox, but goods. China might send strategic minerals. Britain could give the United States easier access to raw materials controlled by it. Rubber from the East Indies, if and when Japan is driven out, might be used in payment.

The possibilities are endless. They may, however, be greatly complicated as the war effort leads to pooling of war weapons and supplies. There is, further, the possibility that the United States may not be able—and may not wish—to insist on repayment in full for lend-lease aid. Exhausted allies may require continuing postwar assistance, which it may be to America's economic interest to supply.

There is, finally, a larger concept, which is anathema to isolationist thought, but which is touched upon by the Tax Institute when it proposes pointedly that much of the lend-lease supplies are being truly used in the real defense of the United States. It asks: "What shall we charge the British, for example, for an American airplane and its cargo of American bombs if the British pilot uses the plane and its bombs to sink a Japanese transport steaming toward Hawaii?"

Whether America will choose to write down "no charge" beside many of the lend-lease items may depend in large measure on how long the war lasts and how inspiring or disillusioning to Americans is the peace that follows. It may also depend on how great is the sense of interdependence among nations when peace comes and how adequately this sense is translated into concrete commitments, including freer trade and pooling of resources for the common progress of mankind.

To Change the Subject:

On Being Cuffed Awake ..... ***By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick***

Whatever I was before the eighth of April, it is certain that from then on I have been anything but The Apathetic American. The war came home to me that day. For that was the day I became The Man with the New Suit.

"Ah," you say, "How sound asleep he must have been before that!" But no, I protest. I bought defense stamps. I blacked out my windows when the sirens wailed. I watched food prices rise and paid the difference without one murmur. I was on hand, indeed, when the Army moved in and proved we were at war by setting up big guns within walking distance of the house.

But before the eighth of April, it was all just headline stuff to me. Perhaps I wouldn't have admitted it, since I was earnestly trying hard to be world-minded. But the war did look an unreal thing, a tragic fantasy, and the tragic part was too distant to seem really formidable and the fantastic part too near to seem anything but fascinating. It is hard to take jeeps seriously, and I had been seeing jeeps and jeeps and jeeps for the past three months.

I Pick a Suit

Then dawned the eighth of April, and everything changed. My wife let me rob the family sugar jar, where we keep a little money hidden under a pound of sugar, and with my billfold bulging and my heart going pitty-pat, off I went to buy a new suit. It had been a long time since the last one, and with Leon Henderson the sort of man he is, I fancy it will be a long while before the next. So it was a Big Occasion—the more so since I was to do the choosing myself, with only a hazy notion as to what my wife and daughter would say when I brought the suit home to keep me well on the straight and narrow.

I decided against a gray sport coat and blue slacks because although they were a nifty combination, I knew my daughter would say they were not practical and my wife would say they were insufficiently conventional. I decided against the green tweed for much the same reason, only more so. I chose a chocolate tweed because I liked it, the whole family would like it, and furthermore—it came nearer to promising to outlast the war and the endless Coming Peace than anything else I could find. Humbly I begged the tailor to have it ready for me by 6 o'clock that afternoon.

The World Changes

It was ready. But when I saw it, the world was suddenly a changed place. Pearl Harbor was more than an international catastrophe; it was a personal crisis. Suddenly I myself was at war with the Axis. For the trousers had no cuffs.

"No cuffs?" I said weakly, pointing in the general direction of my suit's extremities.

"No cuffs," the merchant said. He sounded stern to me, as though he were questioning my patriotism at the same time. But then, because he also was a man and knew how men feel about change, he told me the story. The Government would come by the next day and say, in effect: "Do you remember that suit you sold to Kimmis Hendrick? Where's the material you didn't make cuffs of?" And Mr. Merchant would turn it over to the Government to be reprocessed, no doubt to be woven into a whole pant leg for someone else, maybe for the President even.

Everything was new for me then. The eighth of April was my own personal seventh of December. I shall not sleep again.

Louisville Writes Drama of American Development

Historic city in Kentucky, built by pioneers, yet took names of men and places of Europe.

Americans at War
Fortieth of 48 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

Louisville has been so changed by the war, that old-timers hardly recognize it. At least that's what one of them told me. He is now living in New England and happened to visit his home city during the time of my sojourn there. Accidentally meeting me on Main Street, which is called Broadway, and seems terrifyingly broad, when one crosses it in a traffic flood, he exclaimed, "Well, welcome to my city. I'm glad to find one person here I know!" The most remarkable aspect of this influx of newcomers, is that Louisville has become a war center in spite of the fact that it has no "heavy industry." Indeed, every place in America is becoming a war center.

Louisville orators and editors like to call this city "the arsenal of democracy" and they present a booming list of reasons to prove their claims. But the State of Arkansas with its many huge new ordnance projects is also the "arsenal of democracy." A visit to Indiana leaves the impression that Indiana is the arsenal. That Detroit is the arsenal is known by everybody. Steelmaking Pennsylvania is most assuredly the arsenal. When all these arsenals begin popping at the right places, they will certainly change the trend of the war.

Louisville's name, history, location, and present role are dramatically characteristic of American development. In the first place, the founders of the city seem deliberately to have named it after a French Emperor. The settlement was first known as "The Falls of the Ohio." As most such frontier towns, it was built around a fort and populated by very hardy, self-reliant, democratic pioneers, every one of whom considered himself as good as his neighbor or a little better. Yet these rugged commoners honored an effete French Bourbon autocrat by naming their city after him. And the Kentuckians, to emphasize this affection for Europe, named another one of their cities, Paris. On top of that they put a Versailles.

Population Center

Louisville is "practically at the population center of the U. S." It is about as far from the outside world as one could imagine. If there ever were a spot on earth that could be isolated, this area would be it. Yet, the very rocks and rills shriek of the fallacy of isolationism. The whole region from here northward to the Great Lakes and southward to New Orleans is a classic battlefield of European Powers.

Most of the first cities developed from European forts. Many of the place names are still French. It is a striking thing that half a dozen midwestern Americans could gather at a corner grocery in a typical county, one from a village with a Swedish name, a second from a French named village, a third from a German named, a fourth from a Polish named, a fifth from a British named, a sixth from an Italian named and all might solemnly assert that their county had no vital connections with the outside world.

Will Warsawer, Bill Berliner, Ed Edinburger, Pete Pariser, Mose Moscower and Hank Helsinki, all of Iowa, have solemnly assured one another time after time, that Europe had nothing to do with the United States.

Two hundred years ago Frenchmen actually held this Mid-western area and dominated its settlements. Yet some people still declare Europeans couldn't possibly get here.

Defied Despots

In the United States are 17 Parises, 7 Versailles, 16 Moscows, 12 Warsaws, 19 Berlins, 14 Romes, 12 Naples, and 35 Florences. A large proportion of these myriad towns with European names are in the area in which people most vehemently assert that Europeans have no vital interest in America.

One of the first historical acts of the earliest Louisvillites was to defy the predatory representatives of foreign despots, and in 1942 Louisville with the same end in view, has become an arsenal, armory, and army camp.

The Board of Trade here lists 15 "national defense establishments in the Greater Louisville area." One is said to be producing 600,000 pounds of explosives daily, a second is among the largest carbide manufacturing plants in the country, three are devoted to the making of synthetic rubber, one manufactures naval instruments and another is the largest camp for armored vehicles in the world.

It goes without saying that this has brought unprecedented business activity to Louisville. Here is exemplified one of the strangest paradoxes of war. War requires above all things sacrifice and privation, but in many areas war seems to bring profits, luxuries, pleasures.

Generally speaking, Americans are spending money at this time as never before in their history. Chambers of Commerce all over the country are boasting of "all time highs."

Louisville has an "all time high" along every line. This kind of a boom is one of the saddest aspects of war. Fighters for freedom, exposed to dangers and hardships, cannot but be distressed at the profits flowing into the coffers of their fellow countrymen.

Dividing the Load

However, Louisville is doing much to prevent flagrant disproportions; it is trying to distribute fairly the hard and the easy. This is a well established Louisville ideal and is best exemplified in the housing program, directed by the administrator, N. H. Dosker. As one visits the new houses of this city he gains the feeling that the American way of life is really being put into practice.

I suppose one definition of the American way would be: the relieving of people in a land of plenty from the necessity of living in want and squalor. Americans have long believed and most of us still believe that the best way is for each family individually, by its own toil, foresight, and ingenuity, to earn its own lodging, food and clothing. This presupposes, of course, that every one shall be able to find a chance to work, plan and save. When that becomes impossible the American way certainly is to find some other means of relieving conscientious, honorable people in a land of plenty from the necessity of living in squalor.

That the city of Louisville is trying to do, through its housing program. It has at its disposal 2,000 new dwellings of two to five rooms each, which it has been renting for from $14.25 to $24 monthly, including all utilities. It is also building 1,095 new dwellings which will rent for as low as $12.50 each, including utilities. These attractive new houses, equipped with all modern conveniences, are for both white and colored citizens. The playgrounds, gymnasiums and community centers connected with them are for all the children in each neighborhood. The recreational and cultural activities of each housing group are directed by trained experts in the employ of the city government.

The average annual family income of the tenants in one of Louisville's housing projects for whites, namely, the one at Clarksdale, was $741 at the time of admission. The Negro families in the city's Beecher Terrace homes were receiving $643 each at entrance. It is to be remembered that there is an income group lower even than this.

Two groups of still more moderately priced houses are now under construction. One will contain 428 dwellings for Negroes, the other 652 for whites. To make way for all these pleasant new homes, 3,000 dilapidated slum dwellings had to be torn down.

A Dream Realized

A dream of Utopia has actually been realized in Louisville. This is not saying that Louisville is Utopia—very far from it, but one marvelous ideal has become a reality. For years the people of Louisville, as of all American cities, saw property deteriorate, good areas sink down into slums, and thousands of people live in wretchedness. Preachers exhorted and teachers protested, but the slums increased.

Then something was done. The WPA made a careful survey of conditions and found out just what houses were unfit for self-respecting American citizens. On the whole, the survey was encouraging. Most Louisvillians were found to live in fairly good, comfortable homes. But the investigation also revealed conditions disgraceful for a society conceived in liberty and based on equality of opportunity. It showed that thousands of buildings should be torn down, and it pointed out which ones. Wonderful to relate, many of the worst were torn down. Human interests rose above vested interests and those dark, wretched slums have been obliterated.

'Jungles' Ousted

Still more wonderful is the fact that excellent new houses have been built in their stead. Repulsive urban jungles have actually been converted into "park developments," with modern, clean homes, lawns, gardens, playgrounds and community centers. The poor people living in the new homes pay their rent with great regularity. The cost of the investment is being paid back. The civic morale of the whole city has been improved.

Yet even this is only a small part of the story. Although decried as "Socialistic," an epithet used as condemnation and reproach, this home-building project has greatly encouraged private building and people in the housing developments have been able to save money, to regain ambitions, and to buy individual houses of their own. Within 18 months, 4,000 new private houses have been built.

This has been the beginning of a new housing era in Louisville. The leading citizens have formed a Rehabilitation Council working in closest co-operation with the City Housing Administration for the purpose of improving by private initiative and with private capital the city's whole housing situation. It is trying to prevent the spread of slums, to rehabilitate those areas that can still be saved, to reconstruct those lost beyond repair, to control building in new areas, modernize the building code, do away with smoke, dirt and noise and encourage every means for beautifying Louisville.

Basis of Democracy

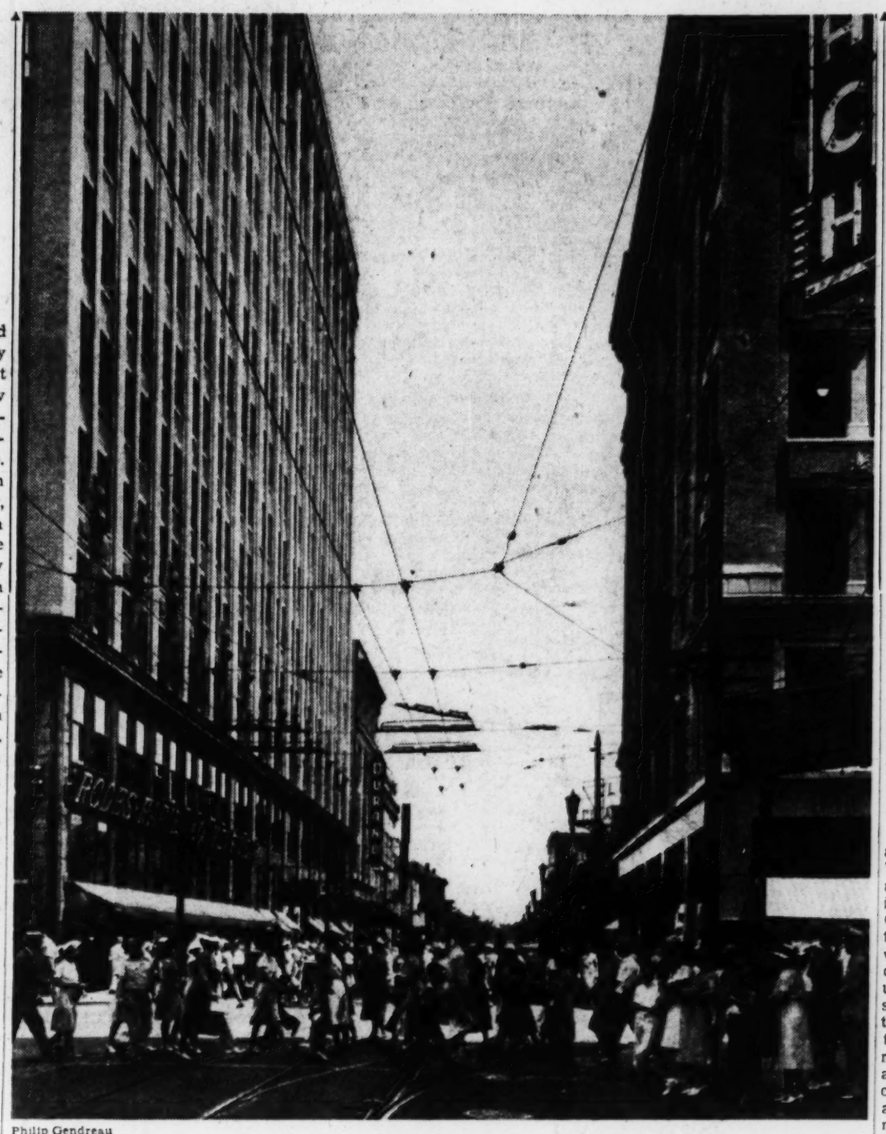
On this Council serve bankers, insurance men, builders, and landowners. When the Louisville family took its poorer members out of repulsive slums, it made the whole family feel better and they're all trying to spruce up. Incidentally they're also finding it pays economically.

One must remember that the people for whom the new homes were made, received as low as $30 a month per family. Very few received as much as $100 a month. And there are many Louisvillians even poorer than that.

Such people from Louisville, Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha, from country and town, from farm and shop, compose a large part of our armies and make most of our weapons. They do not write papers or make speeches or talk much of democracy. They are the workers in democracy's arsenal and the soldiers at democracy's front.

The supreme test of democracy is whether it helps them live decently and the ultimate defense of democracy must come from them. Louisville, through its houses, proved the meaning of democracy more effectively than a thousand speeches.

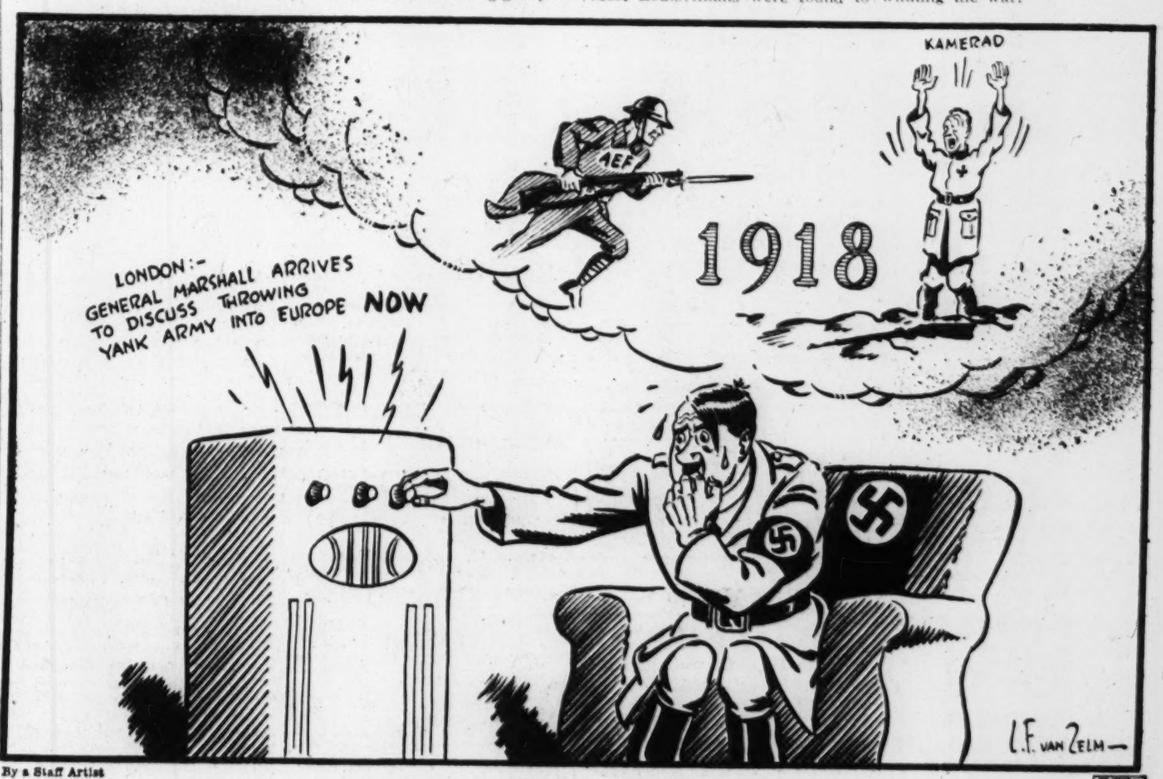
Fortunately much special defense housing is being built here. In the city and all about it are many brand new quarters for soldiers, officers, and workers. It goes without saying that such building is essential. But it is Louisville's glory that it made good houses a normal essential of a democratic society, rather than merely an emergency measure for winning the war. Of course, that will prove of the greatest value in winning the war.



Philip Gendreau

Pedestrians' Turn, Downtown Louisville

Street scene looking east, Walnut Street at Fourth. While this Kentucky city is a busy center at any time, defense plants and other wartime activities have in recent months brought to it many new citizens and challenging adjustments.



By a Staff Artist

The War of Nerves Comes to Berchtesgaden

New York Giants Help Open Local National League Season Tomorrow Afternoon

M. G. A. Plans for Big Eight; W. G. A. Posts Handicaps

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Massachusetts Golf Association and the Women's Golf Association shared the headlines today as the former went ahead with its plans for the second annual Big Eight charity golf tournament and the latter announced its handicap list for the coming season.

The M. G. A. hopes, according to Acting President William O. Blaney, to increase greatly the amount to be turned over to the Navy Relief Society, chosen this year as the agency to receive the net proceeds. This will be done through the help of sponsors for the event, to be held May 16 at Charles River Country Club.

Under the chairmanship of Howard M. Biscoe of The Country Club, the entire purse of $1,500 may be raised before a shot is fired by the sale of sponsors' tickets at $10 or more. Biscoe has distributed tickets to 23 selected clubs in the Boston area, and even though the tickets were received only yesterday the response has been enthusiastic.

National Drive

In this way every admission ticket at $1.65 will be turned over in entirety to the Navy Relief Society, which at the time the tournament is being run will be in the midst of its national drive to raise $5,000,000. Massachusetts' quota of this amount is $300,000 and New England's $500,000.

According to plans discussed at a Parker House luncheon yesterday for M. G. A. officers, Charles River representatives, and the press, the Big Eight tournament will follow the lines adopted at The Country Club a year ago, when Winchester's Jug McSpaden won the first prize. Although Jug has now taken a new berth in Philadelphia, it is hoped that he can be here to defend and join seven other leading professionals in the 36-hole, one-day affair. Executive Secretary John Corcoran of the M. G. A. has already started to work to contact desired stars.

Really at Top

Persons desiring to contribute to the success of the undertaking through the purchase of sponsors' tickets may do so either at the M. G. A. office at 101 Milk Street or at Biscoe's office at 36 Federal Street, Boston.

At the same time the W. G. A. pays tribute to the golfing ability of young Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River by placing her at scratch for the third time in seven years. More than that, Mrs. Beard's honor stands out like a lighthouse on a clear night, for the closest member of the W. G. A. to her is at three strokes.

Best Showing

Although Mrs. Beard did not win the State championship nor the eastern title which she took in 1939, she nevertheless made the best showing of any Massachusetts golfer in the Eastern at Rye, N. Y., by placing third, just four strokes behind Mrs. Harry McNaughton of Plandome, N. Y., the winner. In the State tournament at Winchester Mrs. Beard went to the semifinal where she lost to Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, the ultimate victor.

Mrs. Beard, the former Dorothy Hunter, was first placed at scratch in 1935 and was again honored last season when Eleanor La Bonte, Chairman of the Handicap Committee, announced her being reduced from one stroke for the last two months of the playing year. Only other scratch players in recent years have been Deborah Verry and Rosamond Vahey.

At Three Strokes

At three strokes are Mrs. Donald K. McClusky of Worcester, daughter of the Worcester pro, Willie Ogg; Rose O'Neil of Vesper, a promising newcomer; and Deborah Verry, 1940 State champion who was unable to defend her title last summer. Mrs. McClusky was reduced from six strokes, while Miss Verry went from two to three.

Biggest drop of those at the head of the list was that of Virginia Vines of Scituate, who played a year ago at eight and who now must play at four. Mrs. John Grew is at five, while Margaret Curtis, President of the association and former national and State champion, is at six.

Young Loses Appeal

NEW YORK (AP) — Norman (Babe) Young, for two years regular first baseman of the New York Giants, has lost an appeal to the Presidential Appeal Board for a revision of his 1A draft classification, his local board said.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	2	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Washington	0	2	.000

Results April 15

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 2.
New York 9, Washington 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	0	2	.500
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

Results April 15

Boston 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.

Landis Calls Meeting For All Baseball

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—In order to draft a program that would provide the fullest co-operation of all baseball with the Army and Navy, Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis today called a joint meeting of the top executives of both the major leagues and representatives of the services for tomorrow.

Because of this big scale project, Landis recessed a session of the major league advisory council today without action on the second of next summer's two all-star games for which a squad of Army and Navy baseball stars is under consideration.

Bramham Called

Landis said William G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, had been asked to come from his home at Durham, N. C., to attend the conference tomorrow with Ford Frick, President of the American League; Frank Shaughnessy, President of the International League and a member of the executive committee of the National Association; and representatives of the Army and Navy.

It was expected that this group would agree on a unified plan for all of the twoscore leagues in organized baseball to aid the several war charities.

Landis said the calling in of Bramham and Shaughnessy to represent the minor leagues had nothing to do with delaying completion of the arrangements for the second all-star game, which yesterday was awarded to Cleveland for the night of July 7, twenty-four hours after the first all-star spectacle at the Polo Grounds in New York.

Good Sized Project

Since today's meeting with Col. John Taylor of the Army and Lieutenant Huggins of the Navy had been scheduled to consider a plan for having the major league stars meet a picked team of players from the services in the second encounter, it was assumed that whatever proposition was discussed had to be submitted to the War and Navy Departments in Washington before final action could be taken. Whether a decision on such a game could be obtained before tomorrow's session was not known.

Although a good team of former major league stars now is in the service, many of these players are in combat units and it would be a good sized project to get them all together for a game next July.

Sports Contribute

NEW YORK (AP)—Sports leaders are giving wholesale support to Navy Relief Fund-raising activities, it was announced by Stanton Griffis, who heads the special events division of the Navy Relief Society's $5,000,000 campaign. Virtually every sport is represented in the drive, Griffis said.

Mickey Dons New Type of Uniform

Associated Press

Lieutenant Cochrane Visits Former Pals

Opener between St. Louis Browns and Chicago White Sox, April 14, in Chicago drew Lieut. Mickey Cochrane to the White Sox dugout. He's the former Detroit Tiger pilot now at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Left to right: Mule Haas, Cochrane, Jimmy Dykes and Bing Miller. The four played together with the Philadelphia Athletics 10 years ago.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Rookies Prominent in Openers

The tip that this is going to be a good rookie year in the big leagues came on opening day, when every club on the major circuit introduced one or more freshmen hopefuls with the lone exception of Brooklyn. The National League champs had a new third baseman, but he was Arky Vaughan, who earned his varsity letter years ago at Pittsburgh. And judging by the number of young men who are marching to the colors daily, there will soon be room for more new talent.

Even the Cardinals, who figure to battle the Dodgers all the way in this N. L. flag race, showed five players not on the roster at this time last season.

New Cardinals

While dropping his opener to the Cubs, Billy Southworth used Stan Musial in left field, Ray Sanders at first base, John Beazley out of the bull pen, and Ervin Dusak and George Kurowski as pinch hitters. Musial is remembered as the speed merchant who came up late last year and hit over .400. Sanders, despite a weak arm, got the call over Johnny Hopp. Beazley, a New Orleans product, stopped the Cubs cold in his first chance. Dusak, an outfielder, looks like a hitter. The Cubs used Harry Lowrey, Los Angeles, in the outfield and John Schmitz, Milwaukee, as a relief pitcher.

Boston had uncommonly good fortune in the freshman line. The Red Sox had Johnny Pesky at short with a couple of hits, and Bill Conroy following injured John Peacock behind the plate. Pesky was the American Association's most valuable at Louisville, and Conroy emerged from Oakland. With Joe Cronin short on catchers, the latter may be busy. The Braves saw Tommy Holmes, Newark, play center field and hit twice, and Nanny Fernandez, the high-priced San Francisco purchase, get three and play third.

Barrett Played

The Philadelphia clubs contributed a quintet. Connie Mack is using Buddy Blair, up from the Yankee farm at Kansas City, at third; Ken Richardson, Williamsport, in the field, and likes Jim Castiglia, the Georgetown flash, as a pinch hitter and third-string catcher. Hans Lobert used Ronald Northey, Williamsport, in right field, and Ed Hodge, Memphis infielder, to hit in the pinch. He did. Frankie Frisch had Johnny Barrett of Lowell, Mass., in right field, and Bill McKechnie started Bert Haas at third, the A. A. slugging king.

In his losing battle to take the Brooks, Mel Ott planted Will Marshall, Atlanta sensation, in Joe Moore's old spot, and pitched Harry Feldman for a while. Babe Barna, the giant outfielder, got in as a pinch hitter for Slim Melton. But the Dodgers still won the ball game. Marshall, who did not arrive in time to make the New York roster, has chased the more highly publicized Barna to the bench.

Stephens Starts

The Browns, who will bear a lot of watching in this A. L. race, have a new shortstop in Vern Stephens, the Toledo rookie, who is not a good hitter but manages to get hold of a long ball once in a while. Jimmy Dykes picked up Harry Sketchley in California as a free agent infielder, but used him in right field as the White Sox broke away with the Browns. Thurman Tucker, Oklahoma City, appeared as a pinch hitter, Tucker swings left-handed, but did not hit .250 in the minor leagues.

In opening up with a win, the Indians had Oris Hockett, a .359 Nashville recruit, in right field, with Heath moved to left under the Lou Boudreau scheme. Les Fleming, the sawed-off lad from the same minor outfit, hit a single, double and homer while covering Hal Trosky's old post. Les will pull a lot of balls against fences and into bleachers from the left side. He has power. The Tigers started with a veteran line-up, but showed Bill Hitchcock, their Kansas City prize package, and Bob Patrick, a .322 hitter at Buffalo, in utility roles.

The game at Griffith Stadium revealed two new regulars. The Senators had Bob Repass, Columbus, in the short field spot. Although stopped in the Grapefruit League, the boy hit well at Columbus and may do all right up here. The Yankees had long Ed Levy at first base, with Buddy Hassett watching from the bench. New York critics insist Buddy is headed for Kansas City. But Joe McCarthy will probably look longer at Levy before turning the former Brave and Dodger loose.

Minor Leagues

Results April 16

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 10, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 1, Portland 0.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 2.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 5, Dallas 1.
Fort Worth 1, Tulsa 0.
Beaumont 4, Houston 0.
San Antonio 3, Shreveport 1.

Southern Association

Atlanta 14, Nashville 3.
Knoxville 10, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 9, Memphis 0.
Birmingham 2, New Orleans 0 (10 innings).

College Baseball

Results April 15

By the Associated Press

Navy 7, Michigan 5.
Iowa 10, Notre Dame 5.
Pennsylvania 16, Yale 3.
Wesleyan 6, Brown 2.
R. I. State 4, Connecticut 3.
U. of Conn. Frosh 7, Monson Academy 3.
A. I. C. 4, Providence College 2.
Army 7, Georgetown 3.
Bridgewater 6, Roanoke 5.
Catholic U. 6, Washington College 3.
Drexel 6, P. M. C. 0.
Fordham 5, Brooklyn 1.
Hofstra 8, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Manhattan 45 11, Columbia '45 8.
Michigan State 2, Wayne 1.
Princeton 45 7, Lawrenceville 1.
Trenton Teachers 3, Paterson Teachers 1.
Villanova 12, Rider 0.

New York Chess Player Leading Men's Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—The fifth round of the National Chess Championship now being played at the Hotel Astor was marked by close play on all eight boards. A. S. Denker, of New York, now enjoys at least temporary possession of the lead by virtue of a 45-move victory from H. Hahlbohm, of Chicago. S. Reshevsky, defending champion, however, is practically assured of victory in his adjourned game with L. Levy, young college expert.

I. Kashdan, also of New York, adjourned an equal Knight, Pawn, and Rook ending with M. Green, and now has two adjourned games to be played off. His score of three-straight wins with two unfinished gives him a mathematical chance for the lead, but both games are drawish.

The most exciting game of the round was Reshevsky's. In habitual time pressure, he was able to build up a promising King side attack, and with advancing pawns forced his opponent to part with a Rook.

The third round of the women's championship enabled Mrs. N. Roos to make it three straight. Her victim was Miss E. Wray, who lost her way in a Sicilian.

Miss N. May Karff of Boston defeated one of the leading contenders, Mrs. Mary Bain, who was outplayed in a Reti's Opening. Mrs. Adele Belcher, who won this event two years ago, also won, her opponent being Miss A. Raettig. Mrs. G. Gresser and Mrs. Harmath adjourned, the former being a Knight ahead.

The Standings

(Men's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Denker	4½	½	Green	2	2
Reshevsky	3½	½	Altman	1½	3½
Kashdan	3½	0	Hahlbohm	1½	3½
Steiner	3	1	Seidman	1	3
Chernev	3	2	Lessing	1	4
Horowitz	2½	1½	Levin	1	2
Baker	2½	2½	Levy	½	2½
Pinkus	2½	2½	Pilnick	0	3

(Women's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Roos	3	0	Wray	1	1
Belcher	2	1	Gresser	0	0
Karff	2	0	Evans	0	2
Bain	1	2	Raettig	0	3
Harmath	1	1			

Pitching Looks the Same

New Braves' Rookie Hitter

Nanny Fernandez, experiencing his first year hitting against major league pitching, connected safely seven times in his first 10 trips to the plate. Last year he batted .327 for San Francisco in the Pacific Coast League.

Braves Return, Hitting Ball Like Contenders

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having clinched their inaugural series at Shibe Park and signalled the rest of the National League that they no longer are All-America outs in the batters' box, the awakened Braves come back to Allston tomorrow for their 1942 home opening. John Quinn said this morning that Governor Leverett Saltonstall will throw out the rst ball, surrounded by dignitaries of the city, state and various branches of the service. The flag raising will be done by a squad of Marines.

Competition will be furnished by Mel Ott's New York Giants, a club that a year ago took 16 out of 22 from Casey Stengel. The Giants play three singles in a row here, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday. Ceremonies get going about 2:45 and the game at three.

Hitting Club

However, if Ott has any idea of repeating his 1941 superiority over the Braves, he is living in disillusionment. He and Boston fans will see a hitting club—a spectacle which has not been apparent on the N. L. side of the Hub baseball scene for some time. While the Red Sox were breaking down A. L. fences, crushing rival pitching staffs with monotonous authority, the weak-hitting Braves were piling up low-score, one-run defeats.

Nobody expects the Braves to win the pennant, or even finish in the first division, although neither is impossible in this uncertain war era. But if they keep hitting as they have in their opening series with the Phils, the Stengelmen will be interesting to watch, if nothing else. Fans like base hits. In fact, we know some who would rather see their heroes hit and lose than be handcuffed at the plate and win.

Get 24 Hits

Stengel maintained all along that when his boys settled down to the regular campaign their Grapefruit League slump would disappear on the April winds. And who can say he was not right? For the first two games the loca's piled up 24 hits—10 and 14. It is also true that they left 12 runners stranded each day, but, as John Quinn points out, we should give three cheers to the fact that they got that many on base. Any club doing this is bound to score often.

The star of the Shibe Park series, as of this morning, was Nanny Fernandez, the boy from 'Frisco. The "Play ball!" command was the signal for him to start hitting, much as he did a year ago in the Pacific Coast League. In the first game he had three singles and drove in a run. Yesterday as Jim Tobin chalked up No. 2 for the club, 6-2, Nanny added three more singles and a double, and drove home another tally.

Sox Meet Yanks

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are looking ahead to their week-end series with the New York Yankees.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Gremp	2	1	2	0	0	1.000
Fernandez	10	1	7	0	2	.700
Waner	5	1	3	0	2	.600
Cooney	9	3	4	0	0	.444
Holmes	7	0	3	0	0	.429
Miller	6	1	2	0	0	.333
Demaree	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Lombardi	5	0	1	0	0	.200
West	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Masi	5	0	0	0	1	.000
Cuccinello	8	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Di Maggio	7	3	4	0	0	.571
Williams	6	2	3	1	5	.500
Peacock	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Foxx	9	3	4	0	1	.444
Newsome	7	1	3	0	1	.429
Tabor	8	0	3	0	0	.375
Pesky	8	1	2	0	0	.250
Fox	8	0	2	0	2	.250
Conroy	6	0	1	0	1	.167

If Joe Cronin has any hope of winning this race, he must take personal charge of the defending titleholders, who seem to be as powerful as ever. Joe is saving Ken Chase and Tom Judd, a couple of southpaws, to work against the McCarthymen, on the theory that left-handers still have the best chance to silence the Yankee big guns.

Having seen Dick Newsome and Joe Dobson go the full distance and his hitters connect for a total of 24 safeties in the first two meetings with the Athletics, Cronin today was feeling chipper as he faced the series final with the Mackmen. He felt that the Sox were in the proper frame of mind for their first clash with the Yankee machine and might surprise a few people. That series, by the way, calls for three single games in a row at the Stadium.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox have sold Herb Hash outright to the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association. Hampered by an arm injury, he returns to the team that sent him to the majors . . . The Braves closed their Shibe Park series today . . . Joe Dobson has now won eight straight, including the seven at the close of '41 . . . Pesky and Newsome are doing a grand job around the middle of the Sox infield . . . With four out of seven, Dom Di Maggio leads the Sox in hitting . . . Ted Williams was stopped by young Rog Wolff's knuckler, but walked twice . . . It has been several years since both majors played the full schedule the first two days.

Golfers Now in Service Justify U. S. G. A.'s Action

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Hot Springs, Va., comes the report that Slammin' Sam Snead, supreme favorite of modern golf galleryites, intends to enlist in some branch of the service. Among the topline professionals already enrolled are Vic Ghezzi, national P. G. A. champion; Edward (Porky) Oliver and Clarence Heafner, and among the amateurs, Marvin (Bud) Ward, present national titleholder; Dick Chapman and Johnny Fischer, former titleholders; Charlie Yates, former British amateur champion; Bobby Dunkelberger, Frank Strafaci, Tommy Tailer and Leo Martin.

Chick Harbert, winner of two big tournaments on the winter circuit and one of the most promising newcomers, expects to receive a call any day from his draft board. The same probably is true of other players, both professional and amateur, and doubtless there are other names which should be included in the above list, including several now at Camp Edwards.

The point to all this is that it grows steadily more apparent that the United States Golf Association was fully justified in canceling this year's national championships if for no other reason that so many of the leaders might be missing from the championship elds that winning a title would be in the nature of an empty honor. Far better the "Hale America" open tournament which the U. S. G. A. is sponsoring.

Sidelights

Harking back to the Masters' tournament at Augusta, it must be admitted that the struggle between Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan, first in the regular 72 holes and then in their spectacular play-off, so greatly overshadowed all else that there is partial excuse, even at this late date, for reviewing a few of the sidelights. Not the least interesting was the showing of Sam Byrd, former Yankee outfielder, whose 68, 68 start even challenged Nelson, and whose 285 total landed him fourth money, even as the same total placed him third a year ago.

Here is a man who quit baseball and took up golf because he saw in baseball only a few more productive seasons at most, and saw in golf a long and, he hoped, lucrative tenure of play and service. He liked golf, anyway, and even in his baseball days had molded an excellent game, of which his long-hitting ability was a basic foundation. He went on the winter circuits and was content to act a minor role, with only occasional scraps from the prize-winning pile, for he knew that in addition to gaining the all-essential tournament experience, he could in the company of the great experts pick up pointers, through observation and conversation, and capitalize on them through practice and tournament play.

Won at Greensboro

This last winter witnessed a fruition of his labors, for he broke 290 in no fewer than eight 72-hole tournaments, had the thrill of winning the Greensboro open with 279 as his first major victory, and came up with his grand showing in the Masters'. He and Chick Harbert were the pair who in the winter campaign definitely "established" themselves as among the elite of the pro ranks and, oddly enough, they were paired together in the international four-ball at Miami, in which Harbert may have been the more spectacular, but Byrd the steadier.

Craig Wood, winner of both the Masters' and the national open last year, would be first to admit that the winter circuit is a distinct asset to any golfer, arduous though it may be; for though he played brilliantly at home all winter, in "soft" company, the shots did not look the same when he again matched strokes with the hardened campaigners. His 302 in the Masters', way down the list, tells its own story.

Ward Had 304

Marvin Ward, the national amateur champion and unquestionably one of the greatest of all amateurs in this country, proved what it means to be out of tournament play for a prolonged period by winding up with 304 in the Masters', bracketed with Bobby Jones and Charlie Yates, of whom the same is true. Ward took seven his first round at the short 12th, and five his second round. This hole is only 150 yards, with a water hazard in front and marshy ground in back, with a green that has plenty of width, but not much depth, so that it requires extreme accuracy. It raised havoc with more players than Ward, for Denny Shute, master with the irons, took seven on it one round, and Sam Snead one five.

The real feature of the Masters' from the generally accepted angle that it takes power and distance to keep up with the moden brigade was that Paul Runyan, the little man with the sway and the moderate distance, finished next to Nelson and Hogan. Accuracy, and a putt, can accomplish much.

College Track

Result April 15

By the Associated Press

W. Maryland 58½, Johns Hopkins 31½.

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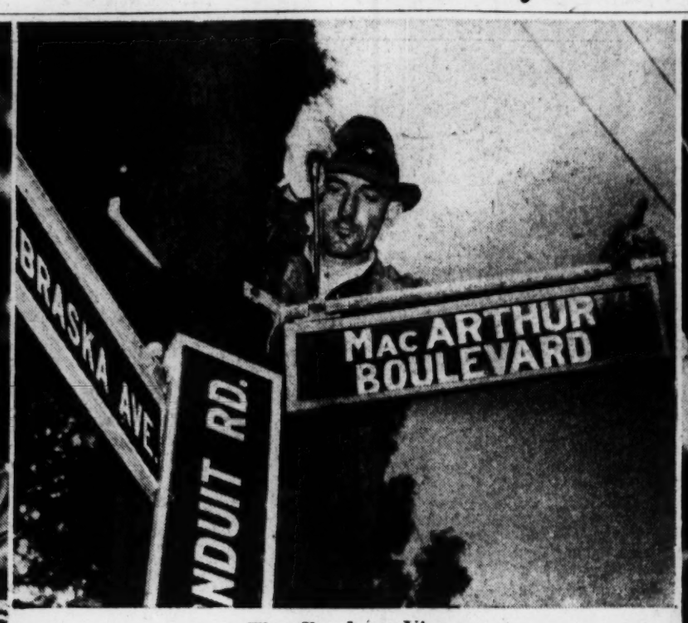
Douglas MacArthur: Hero of Bataan Becomes Symbol of Victory for United Nations

In the Days of Peace

Here is Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific, conferring with his Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt, in the early days of the first Roosevelt Administration when General MacArthur was Chief of Staff. With them is the late George Dern, then Secretary of War.



The Road to Victory

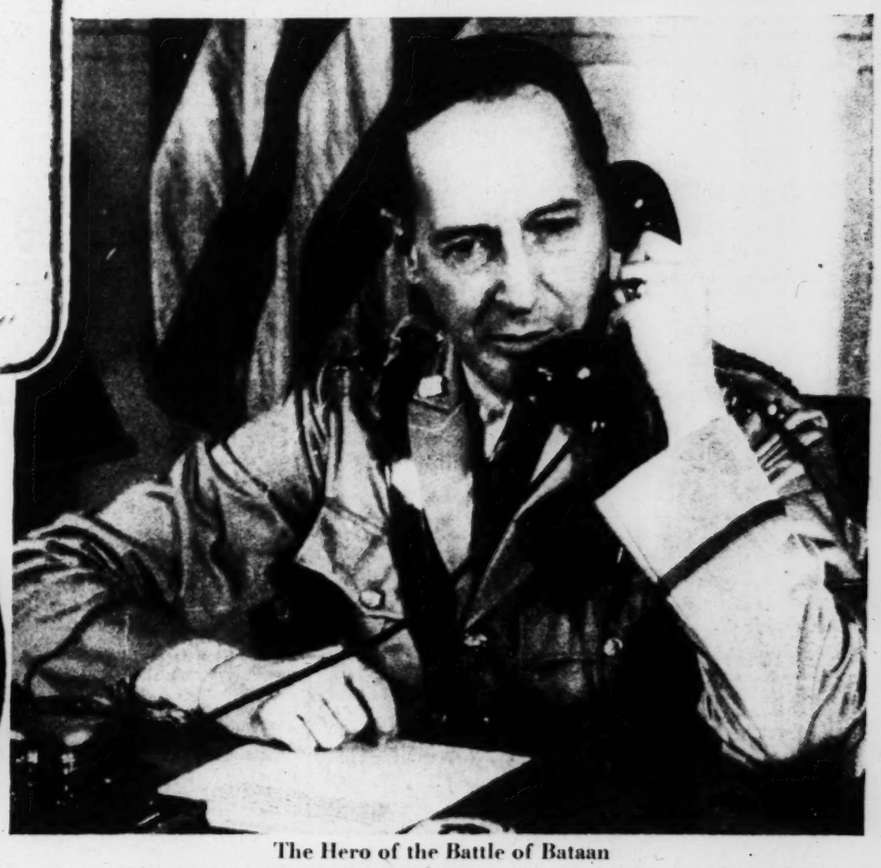
Streets, parks, and babies have all been named after General MacArthur.

The Rest of the MacArthur Family

The entire Allied world thrilled to the news t hat General MacArthur was accompanied by his wife and son, Arthur MacArthur, in the dash fro m the island of Corregidor to the continent of Australia. This picture of Mrs. MacArthur and y oung Arthur was taken in Manila in 1939.

Among the Wonders of Australia

Arthur MacArthur will find many strange things to delight him in Australia while his fighting father carries the war to the Japanese aggressors. Above is a koala bear, while at the right is a kangaroo.



The Hero of the Battle of Bataan

General MacArthur is famed as a military organizer as well as an inspiring war leader. Here he is pictured at his desk. The heroic fight of MacArthur's forces in the Philippines against overwhelming odds led to his appointment as Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific. Above at the left is an artist's drawing of General MacArthur.

International; Associated Press; Australian National Travel Association; Associated Press from March of Time; By a Staff Artist

Two Steps in the Making of a General

Above: This photograph from the 1903 Yearbook of West Point shows General MacArthur, second from the right, in dress uniform with other members of his class. At left: Here is the undefeated 1896 football team of the West Texas Military Academy, on which General MacArthur, foreground with numerals, played end. His teammates recall he was a key man both on defense and offense even in those days.

Symphonic Novelty—New Bills at Four Motion Picture Houses

Lopatnikoff Violin Concerto With Mr. Burgin for Soloist

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Nicolai Lopatnikoff, a composer of Russian birth and childhood, of refugee-European youth, and of immigrant - American maturity, sends to Serge Koussevitzky from New York a violin concerto which he has lately written. He has contributed a work or two before for presentation by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and now he comes with his latest, designated Opus 26, to be produced at this week's concerts, with Richard Burgin, the concertmaster, taking the solo part.

This means an adventure for Dr. Koussevitzy of the sort he seems to crave about once a fortnight, or once a month at any rate—the study and mastery of a new score, and an adventure also for his players in organizing their sonorities into combinations unknown before and in solving problems of execution posed to them for the first time. Further considered, it means a call on the judgment of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening listeners, along with a challenge to their zeal for novelty.

* * *

Necessarily it means, too, a cut-down in the classic ration. But in a larger way, it signifies that the community grants the modern period opportunity to be heard and allows present thinking a voice as well as that of times gone. For musical expression has altered much in recent decades, and composers are saying things perhaps imagined though hardly uttered before. As for conductors, they have a versatility of interpretation that even their most brilliant predecessors knew not; and in regard to instrumentalists, they have both individual and ensemble capacities that men of a while ago in their various lines may have hoped for but certainly failed to attain.

* * *

Briefly said, an orchestra no longer plays pieces; it promulgates idea. Why, then, should such a force not be permitted full rein? Here is the Boston Symphony trained to the last demand for taking up a work like the Lopatnikoff concerto just as it comes off the writing desk and for rendering its pages into living sound. Go ahead, of course; and to take an advance look at the notes as they stand in the manuscript, we find something not so irregular, after all, as we might suppose. Three movements — Allegro, Andante, and Allegro con brio non troppo. Nothing could be more within the bounds of propriety as regards form; and nothing, moreover, in the instrumental layout could be less pretentious or further removed from the sensational.

Naturally, the complete twentieth-century orchestra is called for. Nothing could be more bumptious and affected than to reduce the tone coloring of the accompanying choirs to an old-school grayness and neutrality, lest the light tint of the solo violin should be obscured. That is where modern knack and style come in. The scoring must meet the problem; and to judge by appearances, Mr. Lopotnikoff's scoring does meet it with eminent success.

Take the fashioning of the first movement. The violin plays against a full orchestra, but the scoring is open. Much pizzicato in the strings and a general staccato in the woods and brasses let the solo melody through. Then, when arrives an interlude for orchestra without the solo instrument, all sections let go in full resonance.

* * *

Talk about percussion, a passage well along in the opening Allegro is set for violin and drums, big drum as well as the kettles, which should give a pulsating effect of a lively sort, suppose the players attend to what they are doing, each one maintaining the right proportion of sound.

The solo part in the Allegro is very active, inclining not a little to the showy and exploring the lower portions of the violin's scale no less than the upper. A cadenza of alluring outline confirms the idea that the composer intends his enterprise to be characterized by display.

The Andante wears the look of gentle music, conceived in a lonesome vein. A mournful ditty for the solo violin runs along to a generally subdued accompaniment in a rhythm of threes. An extremely moderate pace and a mood of quiet raises question whether romanticism is not here having momentary revival.

Attempts at the comic are hardly expected in a concerto, yet something of the sort occurs in the last movement of this one. As in the first movement, the composer employs a pizzicato and staccato technique, and so secures a very open texture. The soloist is indulged with but scant rest; glockenspiel and even cymbals rush in on him in a startling, though not an unsettling fashion. When interest does shift to the orchestra, the composer again goes sentimental. At the end, he gets matters into a whirl; and yet, no ponderous or laborious coda for him. He closes brilliantly and with decision.

Shakespeare Week

A "Shakespeare Week" (April 22-25) is announced by the Joy Street Playhouse. "As You Like It" will be presented each evening, Wednesday through Saturday, in modern dress and with Elizabethan ballads. Ruth Elder is the director and Beatrice Paipert the choregrapher.

WPA Federal Theater Photos

Helen Tamiris

American modern dancer who will appear with her group at Jan Veen Studio Hall, May 15 and 16.

Lola Montes and Antonio Triana

Members of Carmen Amaya's company which will appear on Friday evening, April 24, in Symphony Hall.

'The Vanishing Virginian' At the State and Orpheum

"Except for well-known Lynchburg characters whose names are used by express permission, the events and characters depicted herein are fictitious," runs the disclaimer to MGM's amiable little comedy, "The Vanishing Virginian," now at the State and Orpheum. The film is based on Rebecca Yancey Williams' book of the same name.

The title is something of a misnomer. Virginians of the patrician type, who move in an atmosphere of moonshine and honeysuckle against colonnades of Southern colonial mansions are hardly more vanishing than the George Washington Bridge—at least not in the films. Robert Yancey is such a Southerner, handsome, florid, generously moustached and goateed. Frank Morgan, who plays the part, gives a sonorous performance as the state's attorney who promises his wife at every election that he will not run again. Invariably he is prevailed upon by his political cronies to bear the standard once more.

The course of political events is of decidedly secondary importance to the recital of domestic happenings—comic, serious, and sentimental. Mrs. Yancey's misunderstanding of the three "X's" at the bottom of the note from Marcia Marshall, sometime admirer of Robert's and now a suffragist leader; Jim Shirley's invasion of Lynchburg and courtship of a Yancey daughter; the passing of Uncle Josh after he has rescued a young Yancey, and, at last, Mr. Yancey's defeat and its surprising results supply familiar items for this recital. There appears to have been no particular effort to establish a uniform accent in the Hollywood version of the Yancey household. But everyone behaves in an attractive manner.

Spring Byington plays Mrs. Yancey as a charmingly vague lady. The Yancey children, who grow up to be men and women in the course of the picture, are acted by Kathryn Grayson, Natalie Thompson, Juanita Quigley, Scotty Beckett, and Dickie Jones. Elizabeth Patterson, Leigh Whipper, Louise Beavers, Harlan Briggs, and Katharine Alexander are in the cast. Frank Borzage's direction is in accord with the amiability of the script.

Here's Wallace Beery, that old campaigner, back at the wars again. He endures his share of trouble and ignominy as Sergeant "Hap" Doan, scapegrace fightin' man, who rues the day that his cavalry regiment becomes "mike-anized." In "The Bugle Sounds," which is the co-feature at the two houses, "Hap" confides his tear-stained regrets to Cantigny, his favorite horse. Cantigny subsequently is killed when its stable is struck by a runaway burning tank. The plot receives most of its impetus from this incident.

Notwithstanding its familiar nature, the story does contain a few surprises. It has to do not only with training recruits but also with the efforts of saboteurs to wreck a tank shipment. "Hap," the shiftless and sometimes recalcitrant soldier, figures in all these doings.

The film tends to be one of those left-handed tributes to the service men which spare nothing in the way of military irregularities and personal foibles in an effort to reveal the heart of gold and the traditional true-blue heroism. As represented by Mr. Beery, the veteran army sergeant is an ungainly, ludicrous fellow with a predilection for alcohol. This is scarcely the ideal American soldier. For those who find a modified version of Mr. Beery's stock character likable the film will have a specific appeal.

The film possesses some exciting melodramatic moments under S. Sylvan Simon's direction. Mr. Beery's sweetheart of the screen, Marjorie Main, is on hand with a glamorized hair-do to play "Hap's" Susie. Lewis Stone, George Bancroft, Henry O'Neill, Donna Reed, Chill Wills, and William Lundigan are also in the cast.

'Captains of the Clouds'

"Captains of the Clouds," a Warner Brothers Technicolor spectacle, now at the Metropolitan, has fist fights, air fights, romance, self-sacrifice, melodrama, magnificent scenery, scenes at training centers for the Royal Canadian Air Force, and even excerpts from Prime Minister Churchill's "We Shall Never Surrender" speech. Arthur T. Horman, Richard Macaulay, and Norman Reilly Raine have told such a full story that even a picture which lasts for more than two hours seems crowded.

The film presents a problem which is doubtless being faced by men who flew in the First World War or who have since then become accomplished pilots but who are now considered too old for combat service. Through the experiences of four pilots "Captains of the Clouds" shows how these veterans can serve by training younger men. The rebellion among the older men when they learn what they have signed for and the manner in which two of them fail to learn discipline are treated less for character values than for melodramatic uses.

The pilots include two comics (Alan Hale and George Tobias), one nice fellow (Dennis Morgan), and one man (James Cagney) whose surface blackguardism cloaks decency and a desire for heroic self-sacrifice. The film exploits the war to pay tribute to most of the wrong kinds of heroism.

Although it becomes muddled at times, the production has been prepared with Hollywood's usual technical skill. The most notable contribution is the aerial photography of Elmer Dyer and Charles Marshall. Michael Curtiz' direction is adequate. Mr. Cagney goes through his familiar, vigorous motions as the hijacking bush pilot who marries the nice fellow's unworthy girl friend (Brenda Marshall) just to save the nice fellow from an unhappy marriage—and of course is misunderstood. The hijacker's career in the Canadian air force is colorful but largely inglorious until his final sacrifice when, as a ferry pilot, he deliberately collides with a Messerschmitt, making it possible for the other bombers in the flight to reach England.

Dennis Morgan gives a clean-cut performance. The rest of the cast are well chosen and competent for the task at hand. In addition to Mr. Churchill's voice, "Captains of the Clouds" offers Air Marshal W. A. Bishop delivering a graduation address to a class of new airmen. As a tribute to these young men and to thousands of others like them, the new Warner air drama leaves much to be desired.

"Bullet Scars," the other feature on the program, is a gangster melodrama with Regis Toomey, Howard da Silva, and Adele Longmire in important roles.

Bailly Next Week's Symphony Soloist

Louis Bailly, formerly of the Flonzaley Quartet, will be soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at next week's pair of concerts, the last but one of the season. He will be heard in Nicolai Berezowski's Viola Concerto and in Berlioz's Symphony, "Harold in Italy." The first of these works will be played for the first time in Boston; the second is being revived by Dr. Koussevitzky after being on the Symphony Hall shelves for 23 years. The program will open with the Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis, by Vaughan Williams.

'Roxie Hart'

Ginger Rogers shines through "Roxie Hart," at the Keith Memorial, like a good deed in a naughty world. The world is Chicago of the 'twenties from the play, "Chicago," by Maurine Watkins. Nunnally Johnson produced the film, for which he also has written the adaptation. The result is an unflagging burlesque of a city and an era in which justice was pilloried in the market place.

"Roxie Hart" is the fantastic story of a brash flapper who takes the blame for a murder that her husband committed because (1) she wants the publicity and (2) Chicago juries are, she has heard, notorious for not convicting pretty women. Mr. Johnson has placed his rowdy story in the hands of William A. Wellman under whose direction Adolphe Menjou, Lynne Overman, Nigel Bruce, Phil Silvers, Sara Allgood, Spring Byington (as a champion sob sister), and George Chandler play with relish a parcel of raffish characters.

The tone of "Roxie Hart" is vulgar. Although Miss Rogers plays Roxie, the guttersnipe heroine, with frankness and sweetness, the star's individual quality does not alter the nature of the story. George Montgomery gives an effective performance as the hero, a bibulous reporter.

The companion feature is "Almost Married," a farce about a marriage of convenience, with Jane Frazee and Robert Paige in the cast.

'Wuthering Heights'

"Wuthering Heights," with Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon, and Abbott and Costello's "One Night in the Tropics" make up the new bill at the Esquire Theater, starting tomorrow.

'Mr. Bug Goes to Town'

Max and Dave Fleischer have followed their first full-length cartoon, "Gulliver's Travels," with a new work, "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," which arrived today at the Paramount and Fenway. Paramount regards this latest Technicolor feature as the "first solidly dramatic modern story in feature-length cartoon form." Perhaps by this is meant the Fleischers' literal translation of boy-meets-girl into Honey Bee meets Grasshopper. Hoppity, the grasshopper is presented as a James Stewart type, Honey Bee as a Deanna Durbin, C. Bagley Beetle, the villain, as a Gene Lockhart, Honey Bee's father as a Victor Moore, and two assistant scoundrels as Dead End types.

Scene of this insect community's story is a run-down garden patch, "forty-five feet from Broadway." Here, the bees, and a misanthropic snail live under the constant menace of falling matches and falling human feet. The insect comedy plot centers around Hoppity's effort to find for his friends and neighbors a safe and happy home. His explorations lead him to the garden next door which is owned by a composer of sentimental songs.

No sooner has Hoppity led his friends to this Shangri-La than the composer's wife turns on the garden sprinkler and everyone is washed back to the lowlands. Bagley steals the envelope containing the check with which the composer was going to pay the mortgage on his house and garden. Aware that the whole area is now going to become the foundation of a skyscraper, Bagley nevertheless promises Honey that if she will marry him, her father and friends may come and live at the Bagley "highlands." But the workmen arrive just as the nuptials are about to begin. The panic-stricken insects once more turn to Hoppity for help.

The concluding scenes are by far the most imaginative and exciting. Hoppity, who was sealed up in the envelope with the check by Bagley and his henchmen, has learned that the composer and his wife are going to have a penthouse—with garden—on top of the skyscraper. The ascent by the insects in the midst of building operations is extremely well done. Steam shovels, nails, bricks, cement, rivets, girders, and wheelbarrows are all shown in their relation to the small creatures. The effect is amusing and original. Finally, after they have made their dizzy way to the penthouse, the insects peer down at the street below, where human beings look like beetles.

The film is somewhat difficult to classify. Beauty is certainly not characteristic of it. Emphasis has been placed most noticeably on the grotesquely comic. But the new Fleischer production seems to achieve neither a truly satiric nor a truly fantastic kind of success. It is merely an old Hollywood story reduced to insect terms.

"Sleepytime Gal," the second feature, stars Judy Canova in a musical film. Tom Brown, Billy Gilbert, and Skinnay Ennis are among those in the cast.

Screen Notes

Henry Fonda, who will soon complete work on "The Magnificent Jerk," is to be starred in Twentieth-Century-Fox's forthcoming "The Ox-Bow Incident," a story of Nevada vigilantes. William Wellman will produce and direct the film. Lamarr Trotti is adapting the script from a novel by Walter Van Tilburg Clark.

* * *

By a new agreement, Samuel Goldwyn will continue releasing his films through RKO Radio for another year. The contract, recently signed in Hollywood, becomes effective with Mr. Goldwyn's "Pride of the Yankees," starring Gary Cooper and Teresa Wright, which is now being completed. Also on Mr. Goldwyn's schedule are an untitled comedy with a Washington, D. C., background, starring Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, and "Spitfire," starring Leslie Howard and David Niven. Directed by Mr. Howard, this English-made production is a biographical story of R. J. Mitchell, inventor of the Spitfire plane.

* * *

Paramount home office executives and district managers from the United States and Canada will hold a sales meeting from May 4 to 7 at Adolph Zukor's Mountain View Farm, New City, N. Y.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial — "Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic— "New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert, featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert— "High Kickers," featuring Sophie Tucker, produced by George Jessel. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Jordan Hall— "Peer Gynt," by Ibsen, presented by the Tributary Theater. Staged by Eliot Duvey. Curtain rises at 8:15.

Music

Boston Center for Adult Education, Frances Greeley Curtis Hall, 8 Commonwealth Avenue— Concert by Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba and Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire— "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margo. 2:25, 6, 9:35. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 12:55, 4:20, 8:05.

Exeter— "March of Time," 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian," 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway— "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith-Memorial— "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 7:55, 10:35. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:15.

Kenmore— "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan— "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Brenda Marshall and Dennis Morgan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern— "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:35.

Orpheum— "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount— "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston— "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. 10:42 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:24, 10. Stage Show, 12:23, 3:21, 6:07, 9:05.

Scollay— "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "March of Time—Photographs," Robert Benchley in "Nothing but Nerves," "Sky Pastures," "The Gay Parisian," "Fitzpatrick Travel, Minnesota," "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix— "March of Time," "Ballet Russe," Robert Benchley, "Better Bowling," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Unseen Enemy," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown— "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympic— "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Down San Diego Way," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Gentleman from Dixie," Jack LaRue. 3, 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bundown." Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "4 Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:35, 8:35. "Minstrel Days." 1:50, 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 4:05, 7, 9:50. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Harvard: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Central Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

University: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. 2:20, 5:40, 8:55. "March of Time," 2:00, 5:20, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Harvard, Here I Come." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 2, Evenings, 7:30-11.

Codman: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:04, 9:04. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:26, 8:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2, 7, 10:04.

Park: "Dumbo." "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Jinx Falkenburg and Joan Davis. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:34, 8:09. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters. 3:28, 9:43.

Hyde Park: "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:30, 8:18. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 6, 9.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:18, 8:28, 9:35. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:55, 7, 10. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:10, 8:20.

Strand: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 8:35. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:57, 8:20. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:18, 9:20.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Man Who Come to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:28, 8:10. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 6:40, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 9:30. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2, 8:30.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. "Girl's Town," June Storey and Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "North to the Klondike," E. Ankers. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray, Mary Martin. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

Broadway: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Secrets of the Wasteland," Bill Boyd and Andy Clyde. 2:09, 7:54. "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 3:19, 9:04.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric aMrch, Martha Scott. "Moonlight in Hawaii." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "New March of Time," 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:54, 8:14. "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 2:14, 6:30, 9:53.

Plays in Prospect

Claudia—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, April 20. Rose Franken's play, presented by John Golden as the fifth in the subscription offerings of the American Theater Society and Theater Guild. The cast includes Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire, and Olga Baclanova.

Blossom Time—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, April 20. Revival of the familiar operetta by Sigmund Romberg and Dorothy Donnelly, based on melodies by Franz Schubert. Everett Marshall, Marthe Errolle, Frank Hornaday, and Agnes Cassidy are among the featured members of the company. The production is presented by the Messrs. Shubert.

The Corn Is Green—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 4. Emlyn Williams' play, about a schoolteacher in Wales, which received the New York critics' award as the best play from abroad last season. Ethel Barrymore heads the cast. The play is the sixth and last in the subscription series.

Margaret Lockwood and A. E. Matthews

In the English film, "Quiet Wedding," expected at the Fine Arts next Wednesday.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, April 16, 1942

A Thursday Page

Missee Lee

By Arthur Ransome
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Ten

In the pitch darkness under the cliffs something had changed. Titty, Roger, Peggy and Susan, lying there, flat on the poop deck, knew that the Shining Moon no longer had a blind steersman. Miss Lee could see.

Suddenly they heard Miss Lee talking.

"Better tell John and Nansee to come down," she was saying. "We are coming to the whirlpool . . . Will you please shout?"

And Captain Flint roared above the noise of the water that was echoed to and fro between the cliffs overhead, "Nancy, John. Lie down and hold fast. Do you hear?"

Two shouts from forrard, "Aye, aye, sir," sounded like the twittering of mice.

The next moment they were in it. They could see nothing, but could hear the enormous swirling of the water. They heard Miss Lee, "Pull . . . Pull now . . . Pull . . ." There was a crash that shook the ship as the mainsail flung across . . . A gybe . . . Another crash as the mainsail flung back again. . . . Tremendous flapping. For the first time the feel of wind in their faces . . . The Shining Moon had been turned right round and was heading upstream. . . . There was a thunderous flap as the sail filled again. . . . Another gybe. . . . Another. . . . And then, with the wind aft, the Shining Moon was picking her way downstream below the whirlpool.

"Thumping good mast," they heard Captain Flint mutter to himself.

Open Water

And then, quite suddenly, they knew that the darkness was not what it had been. The cliffs on either side were further away and not so high. They could see the mainsail no longer as a curtain of solid black against the stars but dark and ribbed. It was growing lighter, every minute. A cock crowed somewhere on land. And now that they were clear of the echoing cliffs they could hear quite other noises, the beating of the alarm bell and the piercing shrill notes of a signaller far away in Dragon town.

"Open water now," said Miss Lee and gave up the tiller to Captain Flint.

The look-outs on the foredeck turned round.

"We've done it," shouted Nancy cheerfully. "Good for you, Uncle Jim!" and then, in an altogether different tone, "Miss Lee!"

In the dim light of early morning, a little smile showed on Miss Lee's face. "I am coming with you," she said. "Going back to Camblidge."

"Three thousand million cheers," exclaimed Nancy. "Miss Lee, I'm jolly glad you're coming. And you'll come to Beckfoot for the holidays. . . ."

"Long vacation," said Miss Lee. "We will have a reading party . . ."

"Oh, Gosh!" murmured Roger. "Not lessons in the summer holidays!"

A New Signal

"That is a new signal," Miss Lee was saying. "You heard the first signals?"

"We heard them all right," said Captain Flint, "but we did not know what they meant, except that after that bull-roaring horn we saw that they were closing the boom."

"The first signals said that you were in Shining Moon and that Miss Lee wanted you brought back alive or door-nail dead.

"The new signal is different. It tells the junks to take no plisoners and to sink the Shining Moon."

"But why?"

"Whoever sent that signal," said Miss Lee, "knew that I was aboard and did not want me back."

"Who knew you were coming with us?" asked Captain Flint.

"Nobody. Not even my amah. I did not know myself. Only, when I thought of my students gone . . ." Miss Lee was silent for a moment. "I did not mean you to know till we were out at sea. But when they closed the boom and you turned into the gorge . . ."

"It'll take them some time to get out. And longer to get the junks under weigh on this side," said Captain Flint, glancing toward the little green pagoda on the southern point of Dragon Island and at the mouth of the Dead Water beyond it.

There was the billowing roar of a horn from close at hand.

"Ah," said Miss Lee. "They have seen us from the pagoda. I was wondering if they were all asleep."

Dawn was coming fast, as the Shining Moon sailed out past the green pagoda on the point and into the open sea.

Minute by minute the sky was growing lighter.

"We'll do them yet," said Captain Flint. "It'll take them some time to get going. We'll do them yet, if only the wind would buck up."

But the wind was slackening more and more as the glow in the sky grew brighter. The Shining Moon was hardly more than clear of the islands, when, in the East, the rising sun split the horizon like an explosion. A path of fire ran from it toward them over the sea.

Suddenly the great mainsail of the Shining Moon flapped, flapped again and hung limp. Titty's eyes grew bothered. She moved the tiller this way and that. "I can't steer," she said suddenly. "She isn't moving. . . . She hasn't got steerage way. . . . She's stopped."

In Pursuit

"Telescope, Titty," said Roger. "Quick . . . One of the sampans hasn't stopped by the junks. It's coming after us."

"We can deal with sampans all right," said Captain Flint, "and all the better if they come one at a time. It's the junks in the other river I'm worried about."

One after another, four war junks, with their big brown sails, came into sight beyond the cliffs, slipping slowly out along the shores of Tiger Island.

"How are they moving with no wind?" exclaimed Titty.

"Current out of the river," said Captain Flint. "When the wind does come, we shan't have much of a start."

"When you can do nothing," said Miss Lee, "it is better to be calm.

The Story Starts Here

Captain Flint, piloting the little junk, Shining Moon, through a dangerous gorge in an effort to escape with his six English charges from captivity on an island in China, thought that the boat would be dashed against the cliff, when the gentle voice of Miss Lee bade him to let her have the tiller. Captain Flint, with Susan, Nancy, Peggy, Titty, Roger and John had come ashore in Three Islands, after being shipwrecked in the China Sea. Miss Lee, Grand Taicoon—Cambridge educated daughter of a pirate chief—had held them as prisoners to indulge her scholarly ambitions by tutoring them in Latin. The hostility of her amah and her counsellor, however, obliged her to release them secretly.

Loger, you will please go to the cabin and bling me up my Holace. You will find it with the other books. . . . And I have there a chart for Captain Flint."

Roger came up from below with chart and Horace. Miss Lee took the Horace, but, for a moment or two watched John and Captain Flint, as they unrolled the chart and spread it on the deck. It was an old chart, of 1879. "My father's," said Miss Lee. She took his pencil and made a mark on the chart. "We are here," she said.

"Thank you, ma'am," said Captain Flint humbly, and looked in the left-hand bottom corner of the chart for the entrance to Singapore.

"It's not much good now, if they're going to get us," said John.

Whistled Orders

Miss Lee closed her book suddenly and stood up listening. A pink spot showed on the gold of her cheeks. She tapped with one finger on the rail listening again to a shrill whistling far away.

"It really is just like Morse," said Roger.

"I wish we knew what it meant," said Titty.

"So do I," said Miss Lee. "That was an order . . . my order . . . for a Taicoon Council in the yamen . . . my yamen . . ."

"Never mind that," said Captain Flint. "If you're going back with us to Cambridge, to be a don and a doctor and what not, you can't be worrying all the time about what tunes are whistled at the other side of the world. Just forget about it . . . What we've got to do is to whistle for a wind and to hope the Shining Moon can show a clean pair of heels to all those junks. Hi! Nancy, John. Get those capstan bars off the fo'c'sle head. All hands on deck. This fellow'll be aboard us in a minute." The sampan was hardly 30 yards away.

"It is my signaller," said Miss Lee quietly from the poop above their heads. "Let him come alongside."

They knew the signaller now and saw that he had his signalling flute slung on his back. The next moment his hands were on the rail. John gave him a rope and he made fast. Nancy hung a couple of bamboo fenders over the side. From under the matting shelter in the middle of the sampan came the old amah in her blue coat and trousers. Sitting just inside the shelter, combing his beard, they saw the aged counsellor.

"Let them come aboard," said Miss Lee.

With the help of Captain Flint and the signaller, the amah was hoisted over the rail, followed by the counsellor. The old woman clambered up to the poop, knelt on the deck and threw her arm around Miss Lee's feet, weeping and talking as if she would never stop.

Miss Lee lifted her hand and the amah stopped talking. Miss Lee signed to the old man and he began. The crew of the Shining Moon waited and listened, while the signaller lay panting in the bottom of his sampan, and the big junks were coming slowly nearer.

At last the Chinese talk came to an end, and Miss Lee spoke in English. "They lan away," she said. It had been the old counsellor who had remembered the gorge and how Miss Lee had sailed through it long before. They had taken the signaller with them, slipped out through the garden, and taken a sampan from below the place where the new junk was being built, and had got away long before anyone in the town had thought of that way out for the Shining Moon.

"They want me to go back," said Miss Lee, and for the first time looked doubtful.

"They heard the signal to sink the Shining Moon," said Miss Lee. "The signaller told them what it meant. The counsellor says that Chang must have found I was gone. He wants to sink me with the Shining Moon. He will take the Thlee Islands for himself."

A New Taicoon

"Boom." The sound of a gong came from far away. "Boom . . . Boom. . . ."

"The Taicoon Council," said Miss Lee. "Chang is taking my place . . . No Miss Lee . . . No counsellor . . . Chang . . . a ten-gong Taicoon."

"Boom . . . Boom . . . Boom . . ." The gong strokes sounded far away in Dragon town where

Dawn was coming fast as the Shining Moon sailed out

until that morning Miss Lee had ruled like her father before her.

"Boom . . . Boom . . . Boom . . ."

"Ten-gong Taicoon," said Miss Lee scornfully.

And then there was another "Boom" and then another, and another.

"Thirteen," said Roger. "Fourteen . . . fifteen . . . sixteen. . . ."

The old amah burst into tears again. Miss Lee listened as if she could not believe her own ears. There, when the salute was ended, Miss Lee's black flag with its golden dragon would climb into the sky.

Roger was still counting the booming of the gong. "Nineteen . . . twenty . . . twenty-one . . . twenty-two . . ."

Miss Lee gasped. As the gong sounded for the last time Titty, watching through the telescope, saw a flag climbing up above the trees. It was not black and gold. There was green on it and orange. It was the tiger flag of the Taicoon Chang.

Change of Plans

"He has told them I am gone," said Miss Lee quietly.

The old counsellor began talking, very quietly. Miss Lee spoke, as quietly as the counsellor. "He thinks Wu and Chang are fighting, who shall be chief . . . or Dragon men are fighting both of them. . . . He says that means the end of Thlee Islands . . . fighting with each other . . . evellytning my father stopped. . . . He says that Chang and Wu cannot hold the islands together . . . only I, Miss Lee, my father's daughter . . . I am going back . . . We will see."

The amah and the counsellor clambered down into the sampan.

"Good-bye," said Miss Lee with a smile. "Good-bye, Loger. Good-bye, Tittee. Good-bye, Su-san. Good-bye, Peggee. Good-bye, Captain John. Good-bye, Nansee." They all said "Good-bye" and Miss Lee went down into the sampan.

* * *

Half an hour later Titty, holding the telescope in one hand, waved the other. The tiger flag was tumbling down into the trees. The black and gold dragon climbed in its place. And then, "Boom . . . Boom . . . Boom . . ." They heard the faraway gong sounding in the yamen.

"She's done it," said Captain Flint. "Miss Lee, twenty-two-gong Taicoon, is back in her own place. Ease out the main, Captain John, and let draw. We'll be getting on our way . . ."

(The End)

Well, not quite the end. With the ancient chart that had belonged to Miss Lee's father, two pocket compasses, the sextant and the nautical almanac, they found their way to Singapore. Here they sent off a telegram, carefully worded so as not to stir up their mothers, just to say they were all well and had changed their ship for a new one. "We'll tell them the rest when we see them," said Nancy with a glint in her eye. They fitted out with charts, navigation lights and a proper compass in a binnacle, and went on with their voyage. And you may, yourselves, have read in the newspapers how the people of St. Mawes, in Cornwall, woke one morning to find a little Chinese junk, with a monkey at the masthead, anchored off their harbor mouth.

(The Very End)

Flying Scholarships Still Open

The closing date for the Air Youth Scholarship Competition has been extended to May 15, 1942, according to an announcement made by the Scholarship Awards Committee. Courses totaling in value more than $12,000 are offered in the competition, to high school graduates showing "promise of success in an aviation career."

Twelve scholarships are offered in the competition, to provide training in aircraft mechanics, airline maintenance and engine mechanics, at recognized private schools on the east and west coasts and in Texas and Oklahoma. The scholarships are for the school terms beginning in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943. Correspondence and applications should be addressed to: Committee on Awards, Air Youth Scholarship Competition, National Aeronautic Association, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Our Mail Bag

Invitations to correspondents today come from readers in Michigan and California.

"I should like to hear from girls in foreign countries and outside Michigan," writes Agnes K. (16), of Jonesville, Michigan. "I am a junior in high school; I collect stamps and like roller skating. I am fond of reading and like to go to the movies."

Edythe C. (17), of Hollywood, California, would like to correspond with girls anywhere, especially those in Latin America or the United States. "Badminton and roller skating are my favorite sports," she writes. "My hobbies are china doll collecting and making scrap books on Latin America and early California."

Our Mail Bag has been bringing many fine letters recently to be sent on to girls and boys whose invitations to correspondents have been published. Just to show you what interesting correspondents many of these are, we quote some paragraphs from two letters. The first came from a girl in Alberta, Canada, for a girl in Indiana:

"We live in the far north country of Alberta, 180 miles from a highway, and the train only comes in once a week, so we just get our papers on Wednesdays, but the letters come by air mail two or three times a week.

"It is a very pretty country up here. We are between two rivers, the Athabasca and the Clear Water rivers and it is mostly forest. There are two small towns, Waterways, just three miles from here, and Fort McMurray, where we live. That is just the only stretch of highway there is, but in the winter when the rivers are frozen people travel a long ways in cars but they go mostly by dog team.

"There is a salt mine at Waterways where they mine salt and refine it, and the tar sands at McMurray where they get oil and gas. My Daddy was up north on the boat all summer; he went up as far as Akalavic, almost to the Arctic, where the Eskimos live. He saw a lot of Eskimo people. There are a lot of Indian people here and they are real nice and friendly."

The other was from a girl in California for one in England:

"I was delighted when I saw your name in The Christian Science Monitor, especially when you said that you were interested in classical books and poetry. It would please me greatly to receive a letter from you in England.

"Last year I was editor of our school yearbook, and this year I am executive editor, but the work is considerably lighter; so I am able to turn my extra time toward the school paper and founding a school magazine. I enjoy journalism very much.

"It must be extremely interesting to live in England. Do you live near any poet's home? In English this year we are studying the English poets and writers. It is the most interesting course I take, but I have to work very hard to keep up with it. So far, we have studied the eighteenth century, including Pope, Swift, Steele, Addison, Defoe, Horace Walpole, Samuel Johnson, Boswell, Goldsmith, Gray, William Blake, and Robert Burns. . . .

"We heard your Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, over the radio when he addressed our Congress, and we also heard him speak when President Roosevelt lighted the community Christmas tree at the White House in Washington, D. C. I am interested in anything which takes place in Washington, as I have been there. With my parents I have toured the United States twice, and since my father is a history teacher, we stop at all the historic monuments. I like American history very much."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Bring Out Your Hobbies

Alberta Mae Dunn, Thelma Ann Wing, and Charles Robert Mumphrey Tell About Theirs

Our hobbyists today are Alberta Mae Dunn and Thelma Ann Wing, of Monmouth, Maine; and Charles Robert Mumphrey, of San Diego, California. By the way, we hope Charles Robert Mumphrey will send us his present address. He wrote us that he was in the Air Corps, but his check was returned by the Post Office marked "Transferred to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Unclaimed there."

Buying Defense Stamps

Dad works in a mill, weaving, six miles from here and won't have much time to take care of his crops, so we two girls, 13 and 10, are going to do it along with our mother's help. But he has given us a plot of our very own to plant beans for the factory (the string kind). He plants a few acres every year and many other kinds of vegetables.

We have had our small gardens ever since we were big enough to know what a seed was, one for our flowers and one for vegetables beside Dad's big garden, or sometimes, on other plots on the farm here and there. We have led the horse to furrow out and ridden him to cultivate dropped seeds of all kinds, and picked and bagged many pounds of string beans for the factory.

Last year we earned $8.00 apiece and this year we want to earn enough for a bond. We will do all the work in our garden except turning the soil; that was already done last fall. We will take turns with the horse harrow. Then we will drop the fertilizer along the rows after leading the horse to furrow out. We will cover the fertilizer a little with our hoes so it won't be too near the seeds to burn them. Then we will drop our seeds, so many to a hill—five or six—then cover dirt over them with our hoes. After they come up, the weeds come with them, so we will have to weed our own garden in addition to Dad's. We usually have a few kittens following along the rows with us and the dog, so we have plenty of company.

We must not touch the beans when the dew is on them or if they are rained upon as they will rust, so when the sun has dried them well, we start picking at the end of the rows which are long. There will be burlap bags that we must fill. Then Dad will come along with a truck and away they will go to the canners.

And when it's all over and the check comes, we will buy our Defense Stamps and we hope it will be enough for a bond. We want to help win peace and not war.

Alberta Mae Dunn
Thelma Ann Wing

An All-Weather Hobby

A hobby for indoors or out, for all kinds of weather, for knowledge, pleasure, or profit, that's why I picked postcard collecting as a hobby eight years ago. Today I have eight thousand postcards. Expensive? For all those cards I don't believe I've spent more than eight dollars. But 8,000 cards aren't many. Some collector friends of mine have as many as 25,000. Perhaps there are many persons with more. However, right now, 20,000 is my goal.

Technically speaking, the cards are alphabetically arranged according to states in seven shoe boxes. Two of the boxes contain foreign cards, arranged alphabetically—90 countries in all.

There's also a special box with what I call Valuable Cards—cards that I wouldn't sell for $5.00 apiece. These either commemorate important events, are extra novel, or are of value for some sentimental reason. Then there is a box full of Novelty Cards — which include Valentine, Birthday, Christmas greetings, and such. The remaining boxes contain cards from every state in the Union, with an average of 150 cards to each state. In a large separate box, I keep my duplicates, about 1,500 at the present time, many foreign.

That's a brief review of my hobby, and to it I attribute many, many hours of happiness. Through it I have formed friendships from far and near. Being a member of seven or eight postcard clubs keeps me very active, since each day's mail brings me letters, postcards, and hobby magazines.

Benefits? Well, not financially, because that's not fun, with a hobby, unless it's restricted to buying, not selling. Education? Well, a year ago, I was planning on going to Detroit, so I took out my Michigan cards, and studied all the brief descriptive paragraphs that were on the reverse side, describing buildings, scenes, etc. So when I arrived in Detroit I'd look at a tall building and think to myself, "That's the Penobscot Building." I felt as though I had visited an old home town.

Pleasure? Ask any hobbyist! Will I ever get tired, or grow too old to collect postcards? I don't think so. Just as long as there are friendly people in the world; as long as there are those who want to go forward and upward to improve and to increase, to extend happiness as well as to receive it; so long will there be hobbyists: a blessed colony of people whose hair may turn gray but whose hearts and minds will forever be young

Charles Robert Mumphrey

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 347,630
1942 volume to date 33,195,519
1941 volume to date 38,365,669

Some Stocks Advance In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Weakness in a few industrial shares blunted an early recovery move in today's stock market and left the list floundering around nine-year lows in the late proceedings.

Efforts to establish a resistance level were supported at the outset by mild rising tendencies in steels and motors. Other groups were a little responsive for a time but their progress was limited by buying apathy. Dealings were sluggish at around 250,000 shares.

While losses were well distributed at the close, actual weakness was confined to a mere handful of key issues. Of these, Westinghouse and J. I. Case exercised the major influence, each dropping to a new low for a year or longer.

Market followers could find little in the news to stir them to a more active interest. Among the repressive things were the question of the degree of French collaboration with the Nazis under the Vichy Government changes and the imponderables of the tax situation.

Backward stocks included American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Eastman Kodak, Santa Fe, Western Union, and Air Reduction. Chrysler slipped after edging up a point or so. Favored at times were Great Northern, Patino Mines, and Sears Roebuck.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

Moderate demand for a group of rails kept the bond market pointed irregularly higher today.

Going into the final hour a majority of active carrier loans were loitering on the plus side of the market while changes in other groups were small and the trend mixed.

In the higher group were International Telephone 5s, Goodrich 4¼s, Erie 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Southern Pacific 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Shifting narrowly either way were Western Pacific first 5s, Union Pacific 3½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

U. S. Governments were neglected on the stock exchange and narrow changes ruled over the counter.

Dominican Republic first 5½s moved up around 4 points in light dealings but changes were small in other foreign loans.

Carloadings Drop 1.8 P. C. in Week; 19.8 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 814,233 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 11.

This was a decrease of 14,657 cars, or 1.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 134,425 cars, or 19.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 195,128 cars, or 31.5 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	—Dec from— Last Year	Year Ago
Misc freight	364,600	12,056	†17,183
Less-than-car mdse	132,367	7,431	†9,356
Coal	160,646	†12,830	†129,054
Grain & Grain prod	33,861	1,469	†165
Livestock	11,117	869	†329
Forest products	46,867	1,548	†7,585
Ore	51,047	4,037	†5,056
Coke	13,768	77	†4,353

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended April 11, 1942 included:

	April 11	Wk. Year Ago
Atchison	29,055	31,865 27,877
Baltimore & Ohio	69,247	65,342 44,973
Erie	29,546	28,583 25,464
Great Northern	21,544	22,943 19,706
Northern Pacific	15,201	14,549 14,418
North Western	32,098	33,373 30,427
New York Central	102,082	101,311 75,399
Norfolk & Western	30,152	29,668 13,069
St. Paul	29,736	29,229 27,673
New Haven	31,716	32,244 26,081
Southern	47,890	48,793 39,334
Louis. & Nash.	36,897	36,041 32,562
Missouri Pacific	28,816	31,131 23,844
Lehigh Valley	20,671	18,682 15,285
Pennsylvania	149,078	138,237 104,582
Southern Pacific	49,342	49,926 41,250
Illinois Central	41,040	42,759 33,212
Reading	46,307	44,600 32,137
Ches. & Ohio	42,317	38,976 *16,423
Nickel Plate	22,186	23,192 16,448
Pere Marq.	11,925	11,534 11,776

*Bituminous coal fields shut down.

Stocks Close Firm In London Market

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—The stock market closed steady to firm today.

British funds were maintained. Brazilian bonds advanced in the foreign list.

Shipping, tobacco and brewery shares were higher among industrials while home rails finished firmer and oils improved. Kaffirs generally were lower throughout the day and copper issues ended higher.

Canadian Newsprint Output in March Up

MONTREAL (CP)—Newsprint production and shipments by Canadian mills showed a substantial gain during March, compared with the same period last month, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Production totaled 295,835 tons, 70.9 per cent of capacity and 7.3 per cent higher than in March, 1941, but slightly lower than in the previous month when the production rate was 81.4 per cent.

Shipments, at 308,166 tons, were 16 per cent higher than last year, and represented a rate of 83.2 per cent of capacity. February shipments were 77.4 per cent of capacity.

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39½	39¼	39½	Apr13
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Apr14
7½	5⅞	Adams Exp .60g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr14
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr15
38⅛	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
⅜	A	Alleghany Corp	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
22¾	17¾	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	2	18	18	18	Apr15
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr14
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	125	125	125	Apr15
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr14
14¼	12¼	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr14
6⅛	4⅝	Allied Strs (.15e)	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
81	68	Allied Str pf (5)	1	68	68	68	
20½	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	4	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅛	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Apr15
1½	½	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Apr14
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	e— ¼
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	20¼	20	20	
481¼	283⅜	Am Airlines 1½g	10	29	28	28	—1
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	6	4	4	4	— ¼
33	25¾	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Apr15
13⅜	11⅛	Am Cable & R	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Apr15
65⅛	58	Am Can (4)	1	60½	60¼	60¼	— ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	160	160	Apr15
33	25	Am Car & Fdy	3	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	70	69⅜	70	Apr11
20½	16⅛	Am Ch & C (1½e)	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	70	70	70	—1
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr10
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	A	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	Apr15
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr15
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	23½	22½	22½	Apr15
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr15
32	26½	Am-Haw SS 2½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Apr15
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr15
35¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr10
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	3	37	37	37	Apr14
1⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	8	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	13	29¼	28¾	28¾	Apr14
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	6	Am Inv III (.80)	16	6	6	6	Apr13
10¼	7⅝	Am Locomotive	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	76	76	76	Apr15
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr15
23¾	17	Am Metal (¼e)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
½	½	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
26¼	16	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	2	16	16	16	Apr15
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S.15e	27	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	10¼	Am Roll Mill ¼e	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr14
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	5	7⅛	7	7	Apr14
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	4	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	137	135¼	135¼	Apr 7
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	6	29½	29½	29½	Apr10
20⅞	16¾	Am St Fdrs(½e)	6	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	Apr15
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr11
8½	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	*2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	17½	17	17½	Apr15
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	92½	91⅛	92½	+1⅜
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	Apr13
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	25	115⅜	115	115	— ⅜
49¾	36½	Am Tob (1e)	3	37	36½	36½	
50¾	37	Am Tob B (1e)	3	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	123½	123½	123½	— ¼
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
27	22½	Am Viscose (1e)	1	23	22⅞	23	
116½	110⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	110	110	110	+ ¼
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
70¼	46½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	46	46	46	— ½
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	4	4	4	4	
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	7	59¼	58⅜	59¼	+1⅛
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅜	24⅝	Anaconda (½e)	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 8
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr11
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
35	30	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	29	29	29	—1
1118⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	Apr 9
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	11	3⅛	3	3	
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	55	55	55	
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	3	22¼	22	22¼	Apr15
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	
6⅜	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Apr10
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5½k	1	64*	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	13	35¼	34⅜	35	
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	8	67¼	66	66	—1
26	20⅛	Atl Coast L (1g)	8	21¾	21¼	21½	— ¼
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	3	35	34⅝	34¾	Apr14
23½	17½	Atl Refining	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	102½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	+1½
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	Apr13
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	3	8	8	8	Apr14
2⅝	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr14
4⅜	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
143¾	103¾	Bald Loco ct	4	111¼	11	11	
41⅜	23¼	Balt & Ohio	2	3	3	3	
77½	43¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
97⅜	68⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	67⅜	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
6	—	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	Apr15
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	20¾	20	20	Apr15
104½	103	Beat pt ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
100¾	75	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	75	75	75	
73⅜	63¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Apr14
16½	14½	Bell Airc (2g)	4	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
39⅞	22⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	3	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
14	11¾	Benef Ind (.40e)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pt (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr14
24¼	19	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
66⅝	6	Beth Steel (1½e)	13	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
121	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Apr14
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	— ¾
7⅜		Blaw-Knox .15e	3	6	6	6	
14½	12¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr14
21¼	16⅛	Boeing Airplane	7	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr15
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.60e)	7	19⅛	18⅞	19	
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	14	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
13½	17⅞	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
9¼	7⅞	Bridgeport B (1)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	3	29	28½	28½	Apr 6
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	32	32	32	Apr15
½	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	A	A	A	— ⅛
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	7½	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	5	7½	7½	7½	
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	3	2½	2½	2½	
7⅞	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	6	6½	6½	6½	
15¾	14⅝	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
26	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	—1
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Apr14
58½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	3	54¼	54¼	54¼	
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr15
2¼	1¾	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
3⅞	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr15
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	Apr14
12¼	10	Byron Jack ¼e	8	11⅜	11½	11½	Apr15
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	16½	16½	16½	Apr15
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Apr14
1¾	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅜	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	14⅛	14	14	
12½	9⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	20	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	30⅝	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
2½	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr15
27⅜	24	Carpenter S ½e	2	24¼	24	24	Apr14
⅜	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	14	2½	2½	2½	Apr15
69	57½	Case (JI) (7g)	6	57⅝	55	55	—2⅝
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ¾
21¼	16⅛	Celanese (⅛e)	8	16¼	16	16¼	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Apr15
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Apr15
18	15	Cent Violeta 1g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	*2	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
18	16¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17	17	17	
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7⅞	5¾	Checker Cab	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr11
28¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	12	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	2	90	89	90	Apr 8
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr15
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr15
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	5	5	5	Apr11
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	36	36	36	Apr15
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
⅜	A	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 7
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	A	A	A	Apr10
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr15
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	19	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅝
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	Apr14
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Apr15
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	4	32	32	32	—1
29	23⅞	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Apr14
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	8	34½	34	34	+ ½
36½	27¼	Cluett Peab ¾e	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	4	65	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅜
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	Apr14
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	•1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14½	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr15
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr15
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9	9	9	Apr14
13⅛	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	31	13⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
54	34	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr15
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 1
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	59¼	61	Apr 9
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
100	91¾	Coml Cr pf (4½)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Apr15
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	7	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Apr14
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
⅛	A	Com'th & South	11	A	A	A	
44½	25½	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
23¾	18	Com Edis (1.80)	16	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 8
16½	13⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	4	13½	13½	13⅜	— ¼
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	9	18	17¾	17¾	
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr15
73⅜	53⅜	Cons Cop (⅝g)	7	58⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1⅜
14	11⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	39	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
44	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	78¾	78⅜	78¾	+ ⅜
⅛	A	Cons Film Ind	1	A	A	A	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	2	7	7	7	Apr14
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr14
61¾	5	Consol Oil (⅝)	47	5¼	5	5	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	4	26	25¾	25¾	Apr15
96¼	84	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	84	84	84	Apr15
13½	12	Containr (½e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
31¼	23⅜	Cont Baking	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
27¼	22¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Apr 2
27¼	22¼	Cont Can (½e)	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	5	7½	7½	7½	Apr14
42	33¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33½	33	33	— ¾
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24	17½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	15	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅜
19⅞	17¾	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	46	45¾	45¾	Apr15
55¾	43	Corn Prods (3)	2	43⅞	43½	43½	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Roads Tighten Control Over Export Freight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—To avoid congestion as a result of the unprecedented movement of war cargoes through United Nations ports to the fighting forces of the United Nations, the Association of American Railroads today set up a control embargo on commercial freight intended for export.

The regulation, to be administered by George C. Randall, Manager of Port Traffic of the railway association, does not apply to Government bills of lading, shipments by the Army, Navy, Treasury and Agriculture Departments, or by the Russian Amtorg Trading Corporation, the British Ministry of War Transport, or the Chinese Government.

Under the new system, it will be impossible for any manufacturer or shipper to move cargo toward an American port without permission from Mr. Randall's office. Other offices qualified to issue permits are being established in Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., and Seattle, Wash.

The step was necessitated by the increasing shortage of shipping and was undertaken to assure preferential treatment for movements of war orders to the American seaboards. Officials of the railroad association stressed that the Port of New York was not congested.

The embargo system was not instituted previously because of apprehension that such a system would hamper business, but now, a spokesman of the railway association stressed, the sinkings of United Nations' vessels by Axis submarines make the regulation necessary. A similar embargo was set up in the first World War but in that case it was established "after the horse passed out the barn door," he added.

NWGA Says Guthrie Not Familiar With U. S. Wool Situation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Byron Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., special representative of the National Wool Growers Association, said that Robert R. Guthrie, former WPB official, was not familiar with the national wool situation.

Taking issue with Mr. Guthrie's statement before a Senate committee that the nation was confronted with a wool shortage comparable with that in rubber, Mr. Wilson said in view of civilian restrictions there was no shortage of wool for the armed forces.

And because of increased civilian purchases and wool cuttings by manufacturers in the first three months of this year before the restrictions went into effect the first of this month, he said, civilians were not suffering from a lack of wool.

"Mr. Guthrie does not know the true wool situation," Mr. Wilson commented. "That is shown by his statement as well as by his previous testimony before a House committee.

"His statement that the wool shortage is similar to that in rubber is utterly ridiculous. There is no comparison between wool and rubber."

The Army, Mr. Wilson asserted, "is getting deliveries on all the woolen goods it wants as fast as it wants them."

The wool association representative predicted that the nation's wool stockpile would at the end of this year be more than twice what it was at the end of 1941.

Coffee Rationing Seen Possibility

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rationing of coffee was described by Price Administration spokesman as a "possibility, in view of the shipping situation."

"Nothing has been decided yet," the official declared, adding that "comparatively little thought has been given the subject in view of other more important matters."

It was reported that the National Coffee Association advised its members that Government orders were pending which would restrict roasted coffee sales to 80 per cent of those made last year. A War Production Board official commenting on the report said the association had acted independently "and not on the basis of any authoritative statement given out here."

Borden Co. Hopes to Pay Current Rate Dividends

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Theodore G. Montague, President of the Borden Co., distributors of milk and milk products, told stockholders the company was hopeful of continuing common stock dividends at the current rate if future taxes are not too drastic.

The company in recent years has paid three interim dividends of 30 cents and a final dividend of 50 cents for a total of $1.40 annually.

Mr. Montague reported sales in the first three months of 1942 had held steady, but declined to estimate net profits for the period because of uncertainty over tax rates.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 14 compared with April 14, 1941 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $18,044,394.06 ($17,974,073.62); expenditures $77,250,346.19 ($65,399,781.42); net balance $2,720,671,096.13 ($2,216,406,295.02); working balance included $1,959,704,748.16 ($1,471,243,722.69); customs receipts for month $14,043,096.50 ($22,050,692.52); receipts fiscal year (July 1) $9,412,333,586.60 ($5,557,380,572.41); expenditures fiscal year $21,879,406,380.13 ($9,463,508,348.43); excess of expenditures $12,467,072,793.53 ($2,846,527,776.02); total debt $48,668,308,872.84 ($53,081,534,300.14); increase over previous day $12,744,047.09; gold assets $22,676,830,328.76 ($22,419,199,285.29).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 46-44	108.5	108.5	108.5
1 2¾s 47-45	106.3	106.3	106.3
5 2¾s 51-48	107.30	107.30	107.30
10 2s 55-51	100.22	100.22	100.22
4 2¼s 55-52	101.20	101.20	101.20
15 2¼s 72-67	101.7	101.7	101.7

New York City Bonds

7 3s 80	103¼	103¼	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 AdirbiP&P5s53st	101	101	101
4 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	102⅝	102½	102½
11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79½	79½	79½
1 Alleghany 5s 48 Mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	52¼	52¼	52¼
3 Am & For P5s 2030	62¼	62¼	62½
14 Am&Chem 5½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Am Int 5½s 49	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
19 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
17 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅞	105⅞
6 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
26 AT&SF 4s 1908 55	101¾	101¼	101¼
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81½	81½
9 A C Line clt 4s 52	68½	68	68½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	96	96	96
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¼	60	60
18 B&O 95 st A	31	30⅜	30⅜
3 B&O 2000 st D	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
3 B&O 96 st P	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
37 B&O cv 60 st	26¼	26	26
14 B&O 4s 48	60¼	60	60
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53	53	53
4 B&O S W 50 st	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
10 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s 56	97	97	97
2 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Beth Stl 3⅛s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Beth Stl 2¾s 65	104	104	104¼
2 Boston & Me 4½s 70	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝
1 Boston & Maine 4s 60	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	101	101	101
7 Buf R&P 57 st	36¾	36½	36¾
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107	107	107
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	83	83	83
2 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
2 Can Pac 4s perp reg	67	67	67
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	96	96
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17½	17½	17½
36 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¾	55⅝	56⅜
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76	75⅝	76
11 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42 A	87½	87½	87½
1 Ch Ind & L 5s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 C&O 4½s 92	128¼	128¼	128¼
3 C&O 3½s 96D	102½	102	102½
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102⅜	102⅜	102½
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	77	77	77
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	70	70
11 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79	79
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
5 Chi&E Ill inc 97	26½	26½	26½
7 ChiNW inc 4½s 2038	39¼	39	39
1 Chi&L 6s 66	9⅛	9	9⅛
11 Chi I&L 5s 66	9	9	9
103 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16⅛	16	16⅛
2 CMSP&P 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
13 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
31 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49	48⅝	48⅝
31 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49	48⅝	48⅝
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
24 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 87	32	32	32
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
10 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20½	20⅓	20⅓
21 Chi&NW 4s 87	32¼	31¾	32
18 Chi&NW 3½s 87	31½	30¾	30¾
15 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14½	14½	14½
3 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3	2⅞	3
28 CRI&P 4s 88	25¼	25	25
4 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	24¼	24¼	24¼
20 CRI&P rfg 5s 34	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
10 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102¼	102	102¼
15 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	99¼	99	99¼
20 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¼	49	49⅛
1 CCC&StL CWA 4s 91	51	51	51
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
1 ClevUnStrm 5s 73	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64¼	64¼	64¼
7 Col&So 4½s 80	23¼	23¼	23¼
70 Columbia G 5s 52May	87¾	87¼	87¾
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	85	85	85
1 ColSo Oh Ed 3¼s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 ComlMack inc 69ww	21¼	21	21¼
14 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	107	106	107
1 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
28 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consoln Coal 5s 60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¾	107¾	107¾
10 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 CuboNaRy 5½s 42rct	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Dan Pr&L 3½s 71	103¾	105¼	105¼
27 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅝	57½	57⅝
11 D&RG 4½s 36	16¼	16¼	16¼
38 D&RG 4s 36	16¼	16¼	16¼
16 D&RG West 5s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
44 D&RGW 5s 78	17	16⅞	17
22 Erie 4½s 1015	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Erie 4s 95	92¼	92	92¼
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
36 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11	11	11
14 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	33¼	33¼	33¼
46 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86	86	86
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
19 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
15 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42	41⅜	42
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44⅜	44⅜
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12½	12½	12½
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	44⅞	45
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47	46⅞	46⅞
19 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46¼	46	46
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	56¼	56	56
1 Ill Cen Y Line 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
53 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50	49½	49⅞
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63B	45¾	45¼	45¾
5 Int Cit Nor 5s 56C	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
11 Int Hdro El cv 6s 44	26⅜	26½	26⅜
57 Int T&T 4½s 52	50	49	49½
12 Int T&T 5s 55	52½	51¾	52
1 KSF&S & Mem 4s 36	51	51	51
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	50½	50¼	50½
11 KCSouth 5s 50	69¾	69¼	69¾
3 KC South 3s 50	60½	60	60
9 KC Term 4s 60	109	109	109
17 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76⅝	75½	75½
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77	77	77
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49½	49½
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
31 Leh Val 4½s 2003	39¼	38⅝	39
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36½	36	36½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	84	84
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¼	52¼	52¼
10 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	81½	81⅜	81⅜
19 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
10 MetWSideECh4s 38	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
19 M-K-Tex 5s 50 st A	39	38¾	39
18 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	33¾	33⅜	33¾
25 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 10	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¾	31¼	31¾
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
28 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	29½	29⅛	29⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29¼	29¼	29¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29¼	29⅛	29¼
2 Mo Pac 3d ext 4s 38	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43¼	43	43¼
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39¼	39¼
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105	105	105
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	106½	106½	106½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s 55 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	78	78	78
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	78	78
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	48¾	48⅝	48¾
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	47	47	47
2 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	44	44	44
4 NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	76	75½	76
17 N Y & Putnam 4s 39	43½	43	43
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54⅞	54½	54⅞
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
8 NYC cv 3¼s 52	56	55⅞	55⅞
6 NYC & HR 3½s 97	74¾	74½	74¾
6 N Y Chi & St L 4s 50	97½	97½	97½
7 N Y Chi & StL 5½s 77A	80½	80½	80½
13 N Y Chi & StL 4½s 78	66¾	66¼	66¾
13 N Y Chi & StL 3½s 47	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60	60	60
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
12 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62⅜	62	62
5 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	103½	103⅛	103⅛
45 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39	39	39
1 NYNH&H ctf 6s 40	53	52¾	52¾
61 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¾	37½	37¾
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	33	33	33
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¼	33	33¼
8 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31½	31	31½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
54 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23¾	23¾	23¾
12 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73	73¾	73
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 84	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¼	67	67
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57½	57½	57½
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	52⅝	53½
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43⅛	43⅛
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
25 Or Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112	112	112
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	95¾	95½	95½
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 71	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 6	112	112	112
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	46½	46½	46½
9 Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
23 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106½	106½	106½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119⅛	119	119
18 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅝	-02⅝	102⅝
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	71	71
13 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¼	61⅝	62⅛
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	63	63	63
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	104⅜	104¼	104¼
4 Phila Co 4½s 61	98⅝	98⅛	98¼
5 Phil Elec 3¾s 71	102	102	102
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27	27	27
5 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2½	2½	2½
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 81	99¼	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	101	101	101
2 Pitt Stl 4½s 50B	97½	97½	97½
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	61¾	61⅛	61⅛
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	61	61	61
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83	83	83
12 Readg 4½s 97A	80¼	80	80
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74½	74⅜	74⅜
3 Republic Stl 4½s 61	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	48⅛	48	48⅛
12 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	20¼	20	20¼
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	72	72	72
4 St L S F 5s 50 B	17	16⅞	17
30 St L S F 4½s 78	16½	16⅛	16½
26 StLSF4½s 78ct st	16¼	16	16¼
26 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¾	15½	15¾
7 St L S F 4s 50A ct	15¼	15⅛	15¼
1 St L SW 5s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	26	26	26
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79	79	79
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
32 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10	9¾	9¾
18 Sea A L 6s 34 ct	9	8¾	8¾
10 SeaAlFla 4s 35A ct	7½	7½	7½
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 So Bell T & T 3s 79	105¾	105¾	105¾
32 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54	53¾	54
40 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
57 So Pac 4½s 69	53½	53¼	53½
15 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68½	68¼	68½
29 So Pac clt 4s 49	62¾	62	62
38 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¾	84¼	84½
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	85½	85½	85½
4 So Pac SF cv 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
38 South Ry 6½s 56	89¾	89¼	89¾
17 South Ry 6½s 56	89¾	89¼	89¾
27 South Ry cn 5s 94	90½	90⅛	90⅛
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
6 Spok Ins 4½s 2013A	35¾	35	35
13 T RR A St L 4s 53	109⅞	109¾	109¾
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67	67	67
20 Tex & Pac 5s 80 O	66½	66⅛	66½
8 Third Ave 4s 60	49	48¼	48¼
1 Un Pac 2½s 80	104	104	104
12 Un Pac 3½s 70	98½	98½	98½
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	92	91¾	92
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	107¾	107½	107½
3 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85¼	85¼
8 Wabash 4½s 91	36	36	36
14 Walwrth 4s 55	87½	87½	87½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 W Warren Bros 6s 41	97	96½	97
2 West Shore 4s 2361	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Wesch Lt 3½s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Westn Md 5½s 7A	98	98	98
7 Westn Md 4s 52	90¼	90	90
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28	28	28
3 Western Un 5s 51	85¼	85⅛	85⅛
8 Western Un 5s 60	81½	81½	81½
5 Westinghouse El4½s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92½	92½
4 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Young S&T 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 2,458,300; previous day, 6,601,850; week ago, 8,991,000; year ago, 6,826,525; two years ago, 6,526,400; Jan. 1 to date, 737,958,450; year ago, 696,165,700; two years ago, 517,363,450.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Gen Cable pf	$1.75	..	May 1	Apr. 24
Int Metal Indus. cum cv pf	6			
Do 6 cv pf A	$1.50		May 1	Apr. 15
Lincoln Ptg Co pf	$1.50		May 1	Apr. 15
U S Rubber Reclaim pr pf	8 50c		Apr. 20	Apr. 14

Interim

Ford M Co Ltd (Am dep rec) for ord. reg.	5 2-5c		Apr. 16	Mar. 19

Irregular

Cessna Aircraft	$1		Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Fidelity Fd	5c		May 25	May 13
Halle Bros Co	35c		Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Lowell Bleach. Inc.	$1		Apr. 20	Apr. 14
Patino Mines&Ent	75c		Apr. 30	Apr. 24
Scotten Dillon	20c		May 15	May 1
Wayne Knit M	50c		July 1	June 15
Whiting Corp	40c		Apr. 15	Apr. 8

Final

Assoc Elec Indus Ltd ord	1.91		Apr. 15	Mar. 24

Reduced

Gen Foods Corp	40c	..	May 15	Apr. 27

Regular

Aloe (A S) Co	50c		May 1	Apr. 21
Appleton Co	50c		May 1	Apr. 21
do pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Aunor Gold Mines Ltd	4c	Q	June 1	May 15
Bourne Mills	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 14
Bway Dept Store	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Do 5 cm pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Buckeye Stl Cast Do pf	25c		May 1	Apr. 20
Burroughs A M	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 8
Chain S I Corp	15c		June 5	June 1
pf	$6.50			
Cherry Burrell Do 5 pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Chestnut H RR Co	$1.25	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 23
Crown Drug 7 pf	75c	Q	June 4	May 20
Davenport Water Co 5 pf	43¾c	Q	May 15	May 8
EastSPSv$6.50pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
Do 6 pf	$1.62½	Q	June 1	May 11
Empire & Bay State Teleg Co 4 guar	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 11
Fidelity Fd	$1		June 1	May 21
Franklin Teleg	15c	Q	May 25	May 13
Fulton Indus Sec Co $3.50 cum pf	$1.25	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Galland Mc. Laund	$7½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Gold & Stock Teleg Co	50c	Q	Apr. 21	Apr. 20
Hilton-Davis Chem Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Italo - Argentine El	20c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Internatl Ocean Teleg Co	3.50 pesos	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Klein (D E) Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Kobacker Stores Inc	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Kokomo Wat Works pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Lionel Corp	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
Lumbermens Ins (Phila)	15c	Q	May 29	May 8
Lynchburg & Abingdon Telegraph Co	$1.75	S	May 15	Apr. 17
Merchantile Strs Co pf	$3	S	July 1	June 15
Moody's Investors Service, Inc., $3 par pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Morris Plan Bank of Cleveland	75c	Q	May 15	May 1
NW Teleg Co	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Ohio Public Service Co	$1.80	S	July 1	June 15
7 pf	58⅓c	M	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 5½ 1st pf	$1.37½	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Ont & Quebec Ry Co	$3	S	June 1	May 1
do 5 perp deb stk	2½%	S	June 1	May 1
Pac & Atlantic Teleg Co	50c	S	July 1	June 15
Public Serv Co of Col 7 pf	58 1-3c	M	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	May 1	Apr. 20
Rich's Inc	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Rubenstein (H)	25c		May 1	Apr. 22
Do "A"	25c	Q	July 1	June 15
Rheem Mf Co 5 pf	31¼c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Riverside Cement Co $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	May

Morgenthau Says President for Voluntary System of Savings

Argentina's Living Costs Rising Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay—Reports from Buenos Aires reveal that local indifference to the effect the war must and will have on Argentine lives is disappearing as sacrifice is called for in tangible form. More than ever interest is taken in each war development and in each contribution to the discussion on future peace organization. There is also greater interest in Pan American solidarity, the lack of which is not without its influence on the Argentine economic situation.

Nothing, however, is so immediate and pressing as the rise in the cost of living, already responsible for labor disputes in several industries — building, footwear and baking to mention only three.

The fuel shortage involves the entire population. It is seen as the major crisis affecting the nation. Buenos Aires was famous for its night life. This will virtually disappear during autumn and winter. The Government has fixed a new winter time for official workers, and the mayor of the city has ordered stores to close down early and stop window-lighting. Hot water and heating are only turned on early in the morning and late in the evening. Coal stocks at this time last year were approximately 1,130,000 tons. Today they are less than 830,000 tons.

The Minister of Agriculture has declared that the newly formed State merchant fleet will be able to supply Argentina's essential imports. This fleet, approximating 100,000 tons, is made up largely of Italian refugee ships, taken over by written agreement with Rome and tacit agreement with London. It is presumed that the Ministry was calculating on a very reduced national economy, as at present the ships are chiefly concerned with the carriage of coal and newsprint. As it is, the daily newspapers are reducing their pages to two thirds of their former size. It looks as if they will soon be halved.

There has been a slight increase —in volume, which is the only true measuring-stick today — in shipments of Argentine produce to England and the United States, but there are still those vast stores of unsalable cereals which have been piling up since the war began. It is calculated today that only 10 per cent of an annual production of 25,000,000 tons of cereals and linseed are being sold. It is costing the Treasury scores of millions of pesos to finance the farmers, but the Minister of Agriculture reckons it will be a small sacrifice if the country gets through the crisis. Meantime corn is being used as fuel and also for the manufacture of a special kind of bread sold cheaply under Government control.

Stock breeders have been doing better than most producers, because of the beef which is going to England. Hopes are expressed by cattlemen that exports may increase substantially as a result of war developments in the Pacific. Their argument is that the British may be forced to withdraw some of their meat carriers from the Australian and New Zealand runs and transfer them to the River Plate route. They do not think that the reduction of supplies from the Antipodes, if it materializes, can be made up entirely from the United States or Canada. In fact, they point out that today more meat is being shipped from Argentina to North America.

These are only rays shining through the gloom. There is nothing to encourage any great optimism. Against mere possibilities are the stern facts of rationing. Private sales of automobiles have stopped and stocks are rationed among the defense forces and government offices. You can only buy a new tire by presenting the dealer with a free, used one. Tin plate is rationed to the canning factories only on the basis of promised quotas from the United States.

Week-end and overtime work has been authorized in national glass, paper and cardboard-making factories so that the country can be provided with substitutes for tin canning and packing. First of all, however, the difficulty had to be overcome of providing increased fuel rations to permit this expanded production.

Labor trouble is rearing its ugly head. The state of the workingman has become parlous outside of certain favored industries. Living expenses have mounted, but it is difficult to see how employers can solve the wage problem when their industries lag through lack of raw materials.

The General Labor Federation has commenced a drive to cheapen living costs. Members have petitioned the Acting President, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, for strict application of the anti-speculation law. The workers, sensitive to state of seige regulations, have emphasized that theirs is an economic and not a political campaign. The protest movement, however, tends to become broader and sharper, for, as imports are reduced, the increased price trend continues.

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Fixed Corporate Profit Limit Seen Productive of Confusion

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Accounting and auditing firms here are much interested in what the Conference Committee does with the sharply differing profit-control clauses in the pending Appropriations bill in Congress. The House version calls for a fixed profit limit like that of the old Vinson-Trammell Act, but the Senate version instead gives the arms authorities power to re-open and re-negotiate contracts when undue profits are suspected.

Paradoxically the managers of the big accounting shops here are opposed to the fixed profit limit, though it would make for an immense increase in the demand for accountants and auditors.

Work for Accountants

The government's accounting burden has already been much increased by the WPB shift away from competitive bids to negotiated contracts, due to the larger volume of record policing necessary. Government auditors must check invoices with purchase orders, check receipt of the material, look into quality and see that invoices are properly payable by the contractor, examine supporting data for pay rolls, such as time clock cards, time reports, employment records, time-keepers' records, etc., check salaries, bonuses, and traveling expenses, together with unusual costs and variances from overtime wages, night-shift premiums, employee-training costs and the prices of unusual items, and they must cross out (as costs for profit limit reckoning) entertainment expenses, losses on other contracts, extraordinary expenses due to strikes, investment losses, bad debts, and federal and state income and excess profits taxes and surtaxes.

With war business running up into the scores of billions of dollars this keeps the accountants mighty busy, and government requirements have already caused such an acute shortage of trained men in this profession that some shops are training women to fill out their staffs. Passage of the House bill would still further aggravate the shortage.

It is figured here that the financial savings to the government of a profit limit on war work would be much smaller than those effected by the old Vinson-Trammell Act, which put a top of 10 per cent on the profit from building naval ships and 12 per cent on military aircraft building, and was crossed off the books when the excess profits tax first became law in September, 1940.

Tax May Take 90c of $1

This is because in those days the corporation tax was only 18 per cent. Of a profit of $1,000,000, for instance, the government would have collected in taxes only $180,000. Under the present revenue law, however, it collects on that $1,000,000 about $600,000 in excess profits taxes and then about $120,000 in normal tax and surtax, leaving the corporation only about $380,000; while under the Treasury's pending proposal it would collect about $750,000 in excess profits tax and about $130,000 in normal tax and surtax, leaving the corporation about $120,000. These figures are necessarily rough, but it can be generally estimated that the government would get back—at least from large companies—about 90 cents in taxes from every dollar of excessive profits.

It may be put this way. A company might make $500,000 or 50 per cent on a $1,000,000 contract. With a 6 per cent profit limit the government would recapture $440,000 of this, leaving the company $60,000. Without such a profit limit, however, the Treasury would capture some 90 per cent of that $440,000 anyway, or around $400,000, and having made a theoretical 50 per cent on the contract the corporation would have left only 10 per cent anyway.

In point of fact, the corporation would have to make something like 60 per cent profit on the job to retain 6 per cent after normal and excess profits taxes and surtax.

Or suppose the profit limit is in effect. Everything over this 6 per cent on the contract is recaptured by the government. Then out of its permitted 6 per cent the corporation or contractor must take care of losses on other contracts, bad debts, state taxes, extraordinary expenses, etc., and then pay federal income and excess profits taxes and surtax on what is left.

Profit Ratio Indeterminate

Thus this permissible profit would work out something like the "fair return" the utilities and railroads are supposed to be allowed to earn. They seldom got it in practice.

The application of the percentage is sometimes confusing. The Bunker-Jones tiff on Basic Magnesium seems to provide a good extreme illustration. Apparently the company is to make about $2,140,000 on a $63,000,000 construction job. That is about 3 per cent. However, its "admitted investment" being only $50,000, this is theoretically a 4,280 per cent profit. Of course this would be something like figuring an architect's fee against the "admitted investment" he has in his T-square and slide rule.

However, the Senate's plan for authorized re-negotiation of contracts also has its drawbacks. It gives a great deal of power over contractors into the hands of government officials. Moreover nobody will know for a long time how much money he has or hasn't made. Corporate earnings statements have already been confused by uncertainty over the ultimate tax rates. Under the Senate's plan this confusion would be worse confounded and could last for years.

Actually, war production is the hardest thing in the world on which to predict costs. Most items are not only new to the contractor but new to everybody, and as fast as their production becomes standardized they are likely to be changed and improved. So "bugs" in the design may run the manufacturer heavily into the red, or on the other hand Mr. Kanzler, chief of the Automotive Branch of the WPB, says that improved methods are cutting 20 per cent from the original estimated prices of most items and economies in some cases run to 40 per cent in the ex-auto industry.

North American Aviation this week reported that it will hand back to the U. S. Treasury economies in the manufacture of training planes to the tune of an ultimate $60,000,000; the firm has already refunded $14,000,000, which the Government promptly reallocated to it for more planes. The Company says that combat training planes are now being built at about two-thirds the cost of the summer of 1940. Boeing is preparing similar refunds, United Aircraft has turned back $10,000,000, and Continental Motors $40,000,000 on ordnance and aircraft orders.

Power Production 14.3 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—A drop in electric power production to 3,320,858,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended April 11 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute. The decline was .8 of 1 per cent from the previous week, output comparing with 2,905,581,000 kilowatt hours in the like 1941 week.

The nation's average increase from 1941 figures was 14.3 per cent. The Pacific Coast continued to report the greatest jump from last year with a gain of 26.4 per cent. Other regional percentage increases from comparable 1941 figures were New England 12.4, Mid-Atlantic 9.7, Central Industrial 12.3, West Central 8.8, Southern States 18.6 and Rocky Mountain 7.7

Bank Clearings 12.3 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 24 leading cities during the past week aggregated $6,416,456,000, a rise of 6.1 per cent from the previous week and 12.3 per cent ahead of the comparable week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The expansion occurred both in New York City, where most of the transactions were reported, and in the rest of the group.

Denver was added to the survey this week and previous data revised to provide accurate comparisons.

Steel Plate Shipments at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Steel plate shipments in March attained an all-time peak of 878,726 tons, 15.8 per cent greater than February's previous output, the war production board reported. Previous forecasts of March deliveries had predicted "over 800,000 tons."

Standard Oil (Ind.) Plans Rubber Unit

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana plans to build "a large plant" to produce butadiene, one of the basic materials needed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, stockholders were told in the company's annual report.

Edward G. Seubert, president, said negotiations now in progress should result in the plant's construction.

Net income of the company in 1941, as previously reported, was $48,385,967 or $3.17 a capital share compared with $33,597,342 or $2.20 a share in 1940.

Discussing war work, Seubert said the company was making "every drop of 100-octane aviation gasoline that can be wrung from existing units" and new plants will be erected to increase output of this product.

A new chemical addition agent which produces a major oil "much superior" to anything which has preceded it has also been developed, Seubert stated.

Blaw-Knox Has Record Backlog of Orders

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—Blaw-Knox Company began the second quarter with the largest backlog of unfilled orders in the company's history, President William P. Witherow informed stockholders.

Attributing the increase to accelerated war production, Mr. Witherow said shipments in the first quarter were 50 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1941 and orders booked were double those in the first quarter last year.

Despite the rise in shipments and orders, Mr. Witherow informed stockholders that net profits after taxes would be less than in the first quarter of 1941.

Forced Saving Revenue Plan Seen Discarded

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., indicated today he believed the President at the present time still favohs voluntary rather than compulsory methods of selling war bonds to the people.

He told a press conference that the President "liked" a description he got from Mr. Morgenthau yesterday on the success of the voluntary pay roll deduction plan by which union employees of General Motors Corporation are buying bonds.

The Secretary explained he was going before Congressional committees today to tell the same story, and added:

"I would not be giving this demonstration of the value of voluntary methods unless I felt I was in tune with the President."

Henderson Not in Agreement

Other administration economic leaders, including Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, recently have advocated that the voluntary method be dropped in favor of compulsory purchases by the public in proportion to their income.

These officials also were reported to be asking drastic increases in the pending $7,600,000,000 tax program, but Morgenthau, who is believed to oppose such increases, declined to comment on this aspect today.

"The President has said he is considering all kinds of proposals to prevent inflation, and I am sure that when he makes up his mind he will let us all know about it," Mr. Morgenthau said.

Asked about reports that he was the sole cabinet opponent of the more drastic anti-inflation proposals, the Secretary commented:

"I have said before that I am just a hired man, and I could not be holding out against anything that the President wanted. Some other people seem to have forgotten that they, too, are hired hands."

At the same time, on Capitol Hill Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Mr. Morgenthau, appealed to Congress to eliminate the present 27½ per cent depletion allowance for oil wells and mines in order to bring $117,000,000 in new revenue into the treasury.

Paul Hits 'Favored Treatment'

Mr. Paul told the House Ways and Means Committee that the allowance constituted "favored treatment to a particular industrial group" and should not be retained in "an all-out war tax program.

"Percentage depletion does not appreciably stimulate exploration and discovery," Mr. Paul said. "It is not essential to the maintenance of the output of stripper wells. Its elimination will in no way endanger the supply of raw materials needed for the war effort.

"The continuance of the special privilege involved in percentage depletion would allow the oil and mineral industries to escape their fair share of the tax burden at a time when millions of small taxpayers are being asked to save and sacrifice for the winning of the war. The continuance of the provision at such a time cannot but adversely affect the morale of the American taxpayer."

Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Paul told the committee last month that elimination of the allowance would yield about $80,000,000, but Mr. Paul today revised that estimate upward.

The scheme permits oil companies to deduct from income subject to tax up to 27½ per cent of gross income, with a top limit of 50 per cent of net income. In the case of mine companies, the deduction is five per cent with the same limitation.

Word spread that the administration had discarded the "forced" savings proposal after Mr. Morgenthau obtained permission for two General Motors officials, John M. Jerpe, and H. W. Anderson, to appear before the House committee.

Plumbing, Heating Equipment Frozen

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—he War Production Board today froze all stocks of new plumbing and heating equipment, but excluded retail sales of $5 or less, or any sale made on a military priority rating.

Acting to prevent dissipation of equipment needed in defense housing and military construction, WPB prohibited the sale or delivery after 12:01 a. m. Eastern war time, tomorrow of any fixtures, fittings, pipe furnaces, oil burners, coal stokers and a wide range of other equipment for non-essential purposes.

The freeze order did not cover used plumbing and heating equipment, tools used for installation and repair of hoses, sprinklers and other devices ordinarily attached to outdoor faucets.

National Dairy Products Sales and Earnings Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Dairy Products Corp. reported first quarter 1942 earnings were ahead of those in the comparable 1941 period because of increased sales.

But Thomas H. McInnerney, chairman, told stockholders:

"It is impossible to appraise what net profit after taxes may be, since 1942 tax rates are certain to be materially higher than last year."

Mr. McInnerney estimated that Government agency purchases represented about 11 per cent of total dollar sales volume.

Realty Executive

E. E. Talmadge

Elected a vice-president of the General Electric Realty Corporation. Mr. Talmadge has also served General Electric Co. in various capacities from 1910 to 1933, except for one year in military service, joining the realty company in the latter year.

General Foods Cuts Dividend To 40c Share

NEW YORK (AP) — General Foods Corp. has reduced its quarterly common stock dividend ten cents from a previously paid 50 cents quarterly to 40 cents. It was made payable May 15 to stock of record April 27.

Of the reduction, C. M. Chester, chairman, said the 40-cent rate was not intended to establish any fixed rate for the future.

"It may be decreased or increased contingent on what the earnings records of the company show for the remainder of the year which of course will be dependent upon various factors, including sales and the amount the corporation will have to pay in taxes."

The quarterly report showed net of $2,737,481, or 48.9 cents a common share, as against $4,502,928, or 82.5 cents a share in the first quarter last year.

The decrease in net earnings was, Mr. Chester said, despite record sales, both in dollar value and tonnage. First quarter, 1942, sale aggregated $55,846,371 as compared with $45,249,496 in the first three months of 1941.

This year from the first three months' income $6,303,542 was set aside for taxes, inventories and contingencies as against $2,764,314 in the first quarter last year.

N. J. Labor Gives Out Platform For Pushing War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—The New Jersey State Industrial Council has defined its platform for increasing war production and widening worker contributions to the effort to defeat the Axis, featuring an appeal to Washington to place a Federal representative on the board of directors of every war plant in the United States.

At a meeting of 550 delegates representing 28 international unions with a total membership of 260,000 workers here yesterday, the council adopted resolutions calling for establishment of a State war production committee to coordinate the efforts of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor; an appeal to Congress to authorize no further appropriations for the Dies Committee, for enlargement of the national housing program, and for C. I. O. cooperation with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Commission.

Irving Abramson, president of the council, obtained the convention's approval for a plan to appoint a National Man and Machine Power Rationing Board "which will unify, and not just loosely coordinate, all labor supply and training agencies throughout the country under Federal control." The board should have an equal number of C. I. O., A. F. of L. and management representatives, with a Government chairman, he said.

"If there is to be labor conscription," he declared, "there must be created machinery to insure the application of democratic processes in its administration. Labor must be given a voice in the creation of this machinery and its administration so that mobilization of workers can be most effective with the smallest amount of hardship. If man power is to be conscripted, machine power must be conscripted."

The meeting sent a message to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, now in Britain, pledging "all-out effort to supply the United Nations with war materials necessary for the military defeat of the Axis Powers in 1942."

Anaconda Copper Co

NEW YORK (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, reliably informed financial sources said, has purchased a large bloc of stock in the Park Utah Consolidated Mines Company, with the details of the transaction to be made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

FCC Inquiry Will Include Whole Setup

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—While the House Rules Committee continued to defer action on a resolution for a general investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, its interstate committee went ahead today with what some members predicted would be a month-long inquiry into the whole FCC set-up.

Specifically the interstate group is considering legislation to change the commission's procedural program and to split it into two virtually autonomous divisions, but Representative Sanders (D-Louisiana) said it was possible the committee might make a "far-reaching investigation."

Two Divisions

Mr. Sanders is author of the legislation to rewrite much of the FCC law and to create out of the present seven-member commission two divisions of three members each, one to handle matters dealing with private communications and the other to have jurisdiction over public facilities.

"While the actual amendments proposed are rather limited in scope and relate largely to methods of procedure," Mr. Sanders said, "the question of Congressional investigation into other proposed measures is very broad and it is very possible that the committee investigation may include such far-reaching proposals as the question of licensing" radio stations and networks and the limitation of stations.

Each of the two divisions proposed would be headed by a chairman, while the general commission chairman, now James L. Fly, would retain the post of executive officer and co-ordinator but would have no vote with either division.

FCC to Testify

The FCC has not voiced its views on the legislation since the hearings started, but will be called to testify after witnesses from the broadcasting organizations and from the Federal Communications Bar Association have been heard.

Despite the interstate committee investgation, Representative E. E. Cox (D-Georgia), a frequent critic of Mr. Fly, said he would insist on rules committee consideration of a resolution calling for a general inquiry into FCC practices by a special House Committee.

In offering his resolution for the investigation, and during questioning of Mr. Fly at a recent rules committee session, Mr. Cox said he desired to determine the attitude of the FCC head on such matters as freedom of expression.

Government Fixes Prices on Foreign, Domestic Wood Pulp

The Government has fixed the prices on domestic and foreign wood pulp, basic material in paper production.

Using a single pricing system, with allowances for freight costs depending on geographic location of mills, the Office of Price Administration set the ceiling approximately at current levels, covering sales in the United States or for export.

The only increase above present prices was on domestically produced greenwood pulp, used in making newsprint. In establishing a ceiling of $46 a delivered ton on this grade—$6 above current prices—OPA emphasized that the new maximum conformed with present priec levels on imported groundwood pulp.

Approximately 80 per cent of all of the groundwood consumed in the United States is imported from Canada.

OPA said that the decision to impose a pulp ceiling resulted partly from an accelerated domestic demand because of the loss of Scandinavian imports which, before the war, made up 27 per cent of the wood pulp used in this country.

In determining the ceiling, OPA established four production areas —Northeastern, Lake Central, Southern and West Coast. Prices applicable to consumers' mills west of the Continental Divide and including Denver, are fixed at $6 a short air dry ton less than the maximums for wood pulp sold to consumers east of that area.

Retail Food Prices Well Above 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail food prices rose 1.5 per cent from mid-February to mid-March, the Labor Department announced, to the point where it cost $1.20 to buy the food which sold for $1 a year ago.

The increase in the average for all goods was due particularly, the department said, to large gains in prices for pork, fruit and canned vegetables. Substantially higher prices were reported also for shortening, coffee, tea, rice and rolled oats.

Declines were noted for butter and eggs and some fresh vegetables.

The March 17 level for all food prices at retail was 118.6 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

United Light Unit to Liquidate

CHICAGO (AP)—American Light & Traction Company, a subsidiary of United Light and Power Company, will be liquidated, stockholders were told in the company's annual report. The company's management said a definite liquidation plan would be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as soon as possible.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

PECANS

WILL ship prepaid 10 lbs. big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans anywhere in U. S. east of Rocky Mountains for $1.00. BAILEY'S TOURIST HOME, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF, willing to go anywhere; 5 yrs. Principia, 15 yrs. Univ. Wis.; grad. Amer. Rest. Inst.; Protestant; colored. Mr. Carson Gulley, Van Hise Hall, Madison, Wis.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sales, Rentals, Management
ELIZABETH A. FISHER
1085 East 42nd Street—Ne. 8-6464

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE, SPACIOUS apartment, unfurnished; excellent location; 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms with bath, exceptionally large drawing room, library and large reception hall. Call North 1196

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 57th Street East (Sutton Place Colony)—Lady will share elegant apartment; large, light, airy rooms and reception hall; each room with separate entrance; references exchanged. PLaza 5-8968.

FOR SALE

CUTAWAY COAT, custom made, suitable for usher (38), perfect condition, $15. Write Box S-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 345 Com. Ave., S. 4—Large, airy room, opp. bath; quiet, refined atmosphere; breakfast facilities; moderate; ref. ex'Com. 0436

BOSTON—Comfortable room overlooking Fenway; private bath; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 10. Entrance on Hemenway St.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-71 Ash Ave.—Nicely furnished; large porch, kitchen privileges; near church; subway bus passes door; excellent location; quiet. FL. 9-7433

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Opportunities await business couple; large room, attractively furnished; 3 windows; convenient transportation. Call mornings—TR. 5-6776, or write Box M-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 540 West 136th St. (Apt. 64)—Large room; light; quiet; clean; price $5. Phone AU. 3-4456

WASHINGTON, D. C.—GENTLEMAN can have room in private home after April 15th. Christian Scientist preferred. Call TRinidad 0355

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year; resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore; 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY. Wantagh 1578.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Place.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue. Mo 8-3359

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

FARM OR COUNTRY HOME (with Christian Scientist) wanted for young man needing special care and attention—within 100 miles of N. Y. City; reply in detail. Write Box L-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

EAST HADDAM, CONN.—Share lovely home with responsible couple; kitchen privileges; garage; on Connecticut River between Saybrook and Middletown; references; $75.00 monthly. Write Box R-12, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St. cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-4000

GEORGE S. BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Sanitary Vans
34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3622

WANTED—Return load from Washington, D. C. or environs.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Com. 1388

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads. Steady position. Maiorie Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID for general housework; to live in; Protestant. Apply evenings, Sharon 2228, 180 Massapoag Street, Sharon, Mass. MRS. SCALLAN

WOMEN for part-time work in mid-town cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Newark, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Newark. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Rapidly increasing demand for Beauty Counselor preparations has created new opportunities for refined women to build profitable commission business, full or part time. No experience necessary but artistic feeling desirable. Your own cosmetics free as a reward for consistent effort. Write today without obligation for details of money-making plan. Beauty Counselors, Inc., 17108 Mack Ave., Grosse Pointe, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN wishes position where P. S. teaching and musical background may be useful. Write Box M-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

Get the Most for Antiques—Furniture, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac. Sta. 2964
OLUCK'S, 42 Colborne Road, Brighton, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

THRIVING gift shop business, suburbs of Boston preferred; state location and price. Box C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED, REMODELED, BLENDING.
FUR STORAGE
2321 BDWY., Cor. 84th Street, N. Y. C.
RIverside 9-1040

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

Local Classified

(Continued)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
WAds. 3-0280

MILLINERY

LADIES' "MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS—saves you 50% on your hat bills. Original models from America's leading designers, Modette, 55 W. 42nd (Room 1048), N. Y. C.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Excellent tuning $2.50; any distance; repairs reas.; $27 yrs.' exp., churches, schools. ALFREDGE, 220 72 St. SH 5-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 23 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr. CHelsea 2-6855

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing.
For free estimates call Com. 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS being held for soloists. Applicants please write at once Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwalk, Conn.

TAILORING

B. COHN, 13 Centre St. (near Franklin), Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 2546—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-0192

UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, relined, your premises $14; guaranteed. Best materials used. STILLMAN, PResident 2-3663, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. OWNER, 41 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 119 W. 24th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34 St. or 5th Ave. BR. 9-7990

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 128 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 661 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 5-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 4-8113
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Playing the Greens or Planting the Greens

MEIGS
OFF-DUTY CLOTHES
For Men and Women
MEIGS & CO.
CORNER OF MAIN AND WALL STREETS

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
966 Main St. REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY Bridgeport, Conn.

WOOLENS ARE SCARCE
MOTHS ARE PLENTIFUL!
Everything you could possibly need to protect your belongings is ready for you in Mothproof Center.
HOWLAND'S

READ'S
Sale of Men's Shirts
$1.59 REG. 2.00
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 3187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

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CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-2619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

KNABE SPINET $490
Terms arranged

Official piano of the Metropolitan Opera Company
WATKINS BROS., Inc.
241 ASYLUM STREET

GARDENERS—*All Amateur or Professional*
BOOKS on gardens whether vegetable or flower are to be found in our large and complete stock. Come in and make an early selection $2.00 up
WITKOWER'S
33-39 ASYLUM STREET

PARAMOUNT SHOES
for Ladies (Hooligan Kicks)
NEW SPRING SHOWING
$6.95 to $7.50
James Lawrence & Son
192 TRUMBULL STREET

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1884
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

MERIDEN

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
28 Colony Street, Meriden, Conn.
April Sales for the Home Now in Progress
Home Furnishings Garden Supplies
RIPE SEASON FOR
Ladies' Jodhpurs Riding Boots, Fishing Tackle, Golf Balls
at
ALLINGS
at the Tower

MIDDLETOWN

Hardy 2-Year Old
Field Grown
ROSE BUSHES
49¢ ea.
5 for $2.29
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years
361 MAIN STREET

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds Watches
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-3112 6-3113
524 STATE STREET

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

MRS. EMLEY'S FOOD SHOP
'The Bakery With a Home Touch'
1361½ Chapel Stret
89 Howe Street

WEST HAVEN Trucking Company
Padded Vans for
MOVING
We Store Household Goods
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343

ANY BOOK
reviewed or advertised in The Christian Science Monitor may be obtained in our shop.
The Channel Bookshop
32 WHITNEY AVE. 5-6882

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Spring Showing of Hats

Custom Made by SABEL
Lau-Ris Shop
24 Wall Street, Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

FRANKEL'S
Smart Spring Styles
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 5-2189

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
ANNUAL SALE
of Roses, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Lawn Seed, Fertilizers . . . from Connecticut Nurseries.
GARDEN SHOP—LOWER FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We Invite Your Participation in Our
41st Anniversary Sale
You can buy many needful things at a saving in this great sale.

Let us help you with the Spring Cleaning of Rugs, Curtains and Furniture
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
GABARDINE SUITS
for Boys $19.95 and more
for Men $25.00 and more

HIT STYLES!
Cotton Frocks for Spring
All fast color—definitely styled up-to-the-minute.
We have your size, $2.98 to $5.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Tune in to Station WBRY and Listen to
Joan Windsor
who will present news of interest to women every morning at 10:30 o'clock.
Windsor Curtain Shop
Dial 3-1109 127 Bank Street

Youthful Hats for Women
$5.98 *up*
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

WARNING
BY THE GOVERNMENT
FILL YOUR BIN *NOW*
BLACKBURN, Inc.
FUEL ON THE BUDGET PLAN

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8188 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMILY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PILLOW SANITIZING
CURTAIN REFINISHING
RUG CLEANING
DOMESTIC—ORIENTAL
BLANKET WASHING
NEW BINDINGS
Let the Killip Quality Laundering Company
PHONE 5-3311

Visit Hover's
SPRING STYLE SHOW
See the Newest in Beautiful Homefurnishings
L. J. HOVER
887 CENTRAL AVE. PHONE 8-3824
Keep up the homes we're fighting for

SPRING FLOWERS
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

Ockenden Dairy
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

GOVE HOME LAUNDRY
30 Augustus Street Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 349
Every Type of Laundry Service

TELEPHONE 148
W. A. FULTON
WATCHES—DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
CAMERAS
53 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
READY-TO-WEAR
for
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
See our lovable, tubbable Summer Cottons
REEDS
107 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

BINGHAMTON

AFTER-EASTER SALES
of wearing apparel and accessories offer many money-saving opportunities to thrifty people. Householders who are now planning spring housecleaning will find our housewares department completely equipped to assist them with needed items.
at McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time."
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADVANCE SHOWING of SUMMER FOOTWEAR
by
I. Miller Florsheim
Carlisle Bostonian
Vitality Johnston & Murphy
Footsaver Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving • Packing • Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

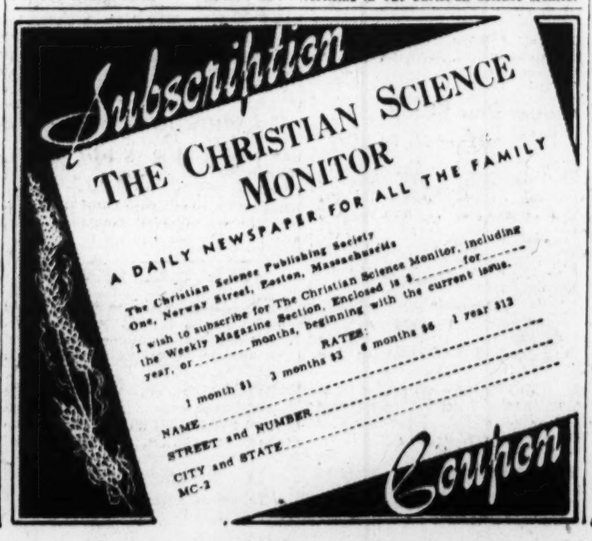
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING ANTHRACITE
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

Bill Meldrum Service Station
MOBILGAS—MOBILOIL
Motor Tune-Up—Brake Service
1432 Delaware Ave. Phone
North of Delavan GR. 9763

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 6397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2210 for Service

COMMACK

SPECIAL SELECTED
GOAT-MILK
"Nature's Most Perfect Food"
SCIENTIFIC GOAT FARM
Route 25, Commack, L. I.

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
Order coal early—help win with a full bin.
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Spring Showing Ladies' Footwear
Our Prices $3.98 to $5.98
SOME HIGHER PRICED
Opp. Columbia Theatre F. R. 7-2139

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Specializing in Permanent Waving

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-1444 and 1445

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds. Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire Charge Taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1220

Visit Our New Store
Across the Street from Old One
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-44 Austin Street Bo. 8-1608

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET - 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GLOVERSVILLE

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

MODERN WINDOW DRAPES
Made to Order
In Our Workrooms
Call 4000
ARGERSINGER'S
TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
35 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

HYMN SINGING'S NEEDED, PIANOS, TOO. SKILLFUL PLAYERS, HOW ABOUT YOU?
MAUDE E. ANNABLE
PIANO INSTRUCTION
125 Second Avenue Phone 2099-W

GREAT NECK (Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Custom-Made SLIP COVERS in the STYLE ART Manner

from $35
Sofa and 2 Chairs
STYLE ART DECORATORS
23 Main Street Hempstead 3539

-ON-
LONG ISLAND

ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

ESSO
KYSER'S SERVICE STATION
FRONT AT FULTON AVENUE
W. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Horace E. Kyser, Jr. Hempstead 3205

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Garden Supplies
Hardware • Paints • Tools
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 8000

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC
Greater Long Island Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0700
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

STUDEBAKER
Sales—Service
Parts
Tele. Hempstead 6100
Floral Park 6110
TRUELSON MOTORS
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'Blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8011 Hempstead 638
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA

SPRING TOGS
—in Sterling—
Silver Brooches ..... $1.10 up
Silver Necklaces ..... $1.25 up
Silver Ear Rings ..... $1.10 up
Silver Lapel Pins ..... $1.10 up
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2261

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

QUEENS
RETAIL FURRIER
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1908
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-3525

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 2-3068

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6231, 6232, 6233

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-3419

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 15 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

KEEP UP THE HOMES WE'RE FIGHTING FOR
We will be glad to help you with anything in homefurnishings.
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 Main St. Jamestown, N. Y.
"Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive"

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
2870 Delaware Avenue RI. 2064

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo-8-3070—9225

Tel. Mo. 8-9696
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

FURNITURE
for all your needs at
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
Interior Decorators
Silver, China
Glassware
Novelties, Furniture
610 MAIN STREET

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
Specialists
IN SHOE FITTING PROBLEMS
Learn How Comfortable Shoes Can Be!
216 North Ave. (bet. Main and Huguenot)
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3215

LEONARD Talner
JEWELER
865 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edgartown and Nantucket, Mass.
Mary O'Callahan SPORTSWEAR GOWNS
GOWNS—HATS for TOWN and COUNTRY
49 East 49th Street EL. 5-9329

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
143 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

TOMPKINSVILLE

Learn to Drive
Expert Instructors
S. J. DALLAS, Prop.
212 Bay Street Gib. 7-8484
Lessons Daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Spring Suits
Tailored to your individual measure—SIMPSON'S Clothes. Prices reasonable. Will call at your home or office with samples.
Ask, telephone or write to
CHARLES I. SNIDER
78 E. Raleigh Ave., W. N. B.
Phones Gib. 2-2266 Wisconsin 7-8030

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

We have at your disposal a personal consultation free of charge to design an individual coiffure suitable for you.
MARTIN'S BEAUTY SALON
PElham 8-0235 128 Wolf's Lane, Pelham

NEW YORK

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

The Whole Family Is Planning to be at
LUCKEY'S "OPEN HOUSE"
Every Friday Night 'til 9
Conserve on tires, time and energy by combining all your shopping trips into one big evening. Do your marketing and shopping for the entire family together. Park free—a sales slip from Luckey's and a Parking Ticket release from our Service Desk is all you need.
Luckey Platt & Company

HARRYS
Fashion for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET
SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS
For Boys and Girls of All Ages

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

BURPEE'S SEEDS
are assurance of success in your Victory Garden effort.
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

Desserts that will tempt all the family . . . Eclairs, Cream Puffs, Strawberry Shortcakes, Whip Cream Pies, etc.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET
PHONE 615

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS Scientific Corseting
Hosiery Gloves
Lingerie Sportswear
214-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RADIOS
RCA—Philco—Emerson
Zenith—Stromberg-Carlson
RECORDS
Bluebird and Decca
3 for $1.00
Complete Selection of
Gifts—Furniture—Lamps
UNEEDA
Gift and Housefurnishing Store, Inc.
113-19 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-6583

Established 20 Years Virginia 9-8276
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 114th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-2330

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4830, 4831 and 4832

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

VIRGINIA 7-5700
SCHIAVELLI'S BEAUTY SALON
"Long Have We Waved"
Permanent Waves as Low as $5.00
80-25 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers, Tailors, Cleaners
Fur Storage
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3866. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-483

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
944 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1080

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

HAROLD A. GARDNER
LICENSED
PLUMBER
Repair Work a Specialty
341 Genesee Street Gen. 2810

Geo. Dietrich, Pres. J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

Dividend Paying
INSURANCE
F. BERNET LEIST
133 CLINTON AVE. SO.
Stone 158—Monroe 3689-J
Fire—Auto—Marine

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
3239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
48 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
55 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

Miss Foster
THE TREASURE CLEANER
Every woolen fabric is precious today and must be conserved. The careful, scientific work done by The Treasure Cleaner in cleaning, storing, or dyeing textiles will do much to lengthen the service you get from your garments and household fabrics.
136 Summerfield Avenue Phone
Scarsdale, New York Scarsdale 2030

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 2900, W. P. 8866

Scarsdale 1008
Aristocrat
Tailors & Furriers
STATION PLAZA
HARTSDALE, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

Fashionable
Coats—Suits
by
Madam Lorraine
Exclusively at
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

QUALITY HOUSE PAINTS
and
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"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

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New Tires Expected In About Two Years

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (AP)—Civilian motorists can expect new tires in a year and a half or two years, says Paul W. Litchfield, Board Chairman of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

By that time, synthetic rubber plants will be in full operation, he said last night at the Franklin Institute's annual Medal Day ceremonies.

The Government probably will be able to meet essential military and civilian needs with present sources of supply, he said.

Mr. Litchfield, one of 15 industrialists and scientists honored by the institute, received a certificate of merit for his company's development of a safety tire.

The Franklin Medal, top award, went to Dr. Paul Dyer Merica, Vice President of the International Nickel Company, for work in hardening of alloys, and to Dr. Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, Boston, Mass., Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, for "distinguished contributions to aeronautical research and development."

Rubberless Tires

AKRON, Ohio, April 16 (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is testing automobile tires made without rubber.

"We now have test cars on the road which are running on tires made without rubber," said an announcement. "We can make no further comment on this development at this time."

Youth in Wartime Creed Presented

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16 (AP)—Cleveland's school students presented this creed for American youth in wartime during "Back MacArthur Day" exercises:

I am a young American. I am too young to fight but old enough to think clearly. I can't carry a gun, but I can help win this war.

I can do my best to carry on calmly and courageously in my ordinary daily tasks. I can forget the dramatic and be proud to do the prosaic, ordinary things which will help keep up my country's morale.

I can put aside personal animosity and work harmoniously with my fellow countrymen. . . . I can remember that the mistakes of the past are past and I must live now for the present and the future.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

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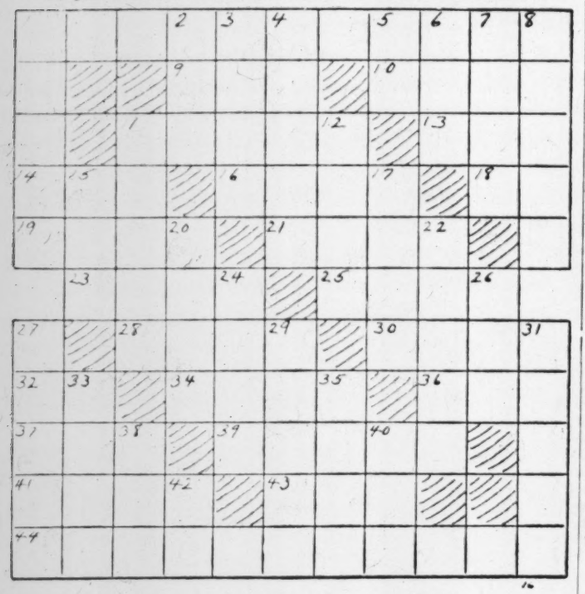
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by **Frances Briggs**



Across

1—What was Iraq formerly called?
9—What is the kuiah worn by Moslem monks?
10—What is an ornamental fold at back of an academic gown?
11—Who was the celebrated musician born in 1685 (poss.)?
13—What State of U. S. is in the heart of the cotton belt (abbr.)?
14—What is a Turkish title of respect?
16—According to Burns, who "can mak' a belted knight"?
18—Exist.
19—What river do you associate with opera "Thais"?
21—In what part of building would a purlin be used?
23—"The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" refers to what?
25—Pedestrians do what?
28—What would performers in Herbert's "Natoma" do?
30—What is tin foil for mirrors?
32—Pronoun.
34—Who is heroine of a poem of Tennyson?
36—What is name of an artificial language?
37—Before.
39—For what is huckaback much used (sing.)?
41—Male parent of a horse is what?
43—Crafty.
44—Who are the inhabitants of the Volunteer State?

Down

1—What city was birthplace of Mme. Galli-Curci?
2—What is either of two South American wood sorrels having edible tubers?
3—Bundle to be carried on the back is what?
4—What is region mentioned in Old Testament as the source of gold?
5—Exclamation of delight.
6—What was one of birds once found in New Zealand?
7—What is a city of Kansas?
8—What President of U. S. was later elected to House of Representatives?
11—What is a variety of ruby spinel of a pale rose red or orange?
12—To fall in frozen crystals.
15—What is a familiar name for a cat?
17—You would obtain cashmere from what animal?
20—In Arthurian legend, who is Geraint's wife?
22—What is an instrument for threshing grain from the ear by hand?
24—Nautical mile is called what?
26—What is a young goat?
27—What is a coffer?
29—What is the number of twelve dozen?
31—What name is given to the south wind?
33—What is most southern of Great Lakes?
35—What tools are used by shoemakers?
38—Sea eagle is what?
40—A Cyclops had what in middle of forehead?
42—What is half an em?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This internationally known artist of our times was born in Guatemala. While he was later to develop his talent along artistic lines, he revealed an inventive genius at the age of six when he originated a device whereby he could feed the chickens so that he would not have to get out of bed. Perhaps this started his flair for animating the inanimate. He was the son of a German father and an English mother. At one time he belonged to the German army, but resigned in order to pursue his artistic career in London, where he contributed lavishly to various magazines.

(Score . . . 100)

In 1915 he came to this country where he remained. His life's work consisted in delighting millions of children, which in itself was a noble ambition to attain, and in addition he intrigued thousands of adults with his unique pictures of funny people and animals. Many of the strange monsters, which are a part of holiday parades in this country, were designed by this man.

(Score . . . 75)

He was perhaps most famous for his marionettes and glorified Punch and Judy shows, which have been hailed by many as works of art.

(Score . . . 25)

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page).

Brevities

Detroit News: Minus trousers cuffs and patch pockets, the new ensemble for the citizen still carries a lapel, as this is an election year, and the candidate needs something to hang to.

Dallas News: The grocer who gets today's trade is the one with parking space for housewives' bikes.

Pathfinder: Anyway, the greater the restrictions on civilian consumption the more attractive Army life will seem.

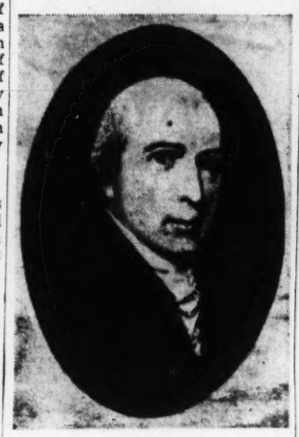
Daily Quotation

I CAN easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching.—SHAKESPEARE.

Speaking of a 40-Hour Week, Have You Heard of Ebenezer Hazard?

He Ran United States Post Office Department Alone

In these days of nationwide discussion about the 40-hour week and overtime pay on Government projects, it is interesting to consider the case of Ebenezer Hazard, who was in the Government's service at



Eben Hazard Sec.

the close of the Revolutionary War. He likely will go down in history as the original "nothing to do 'til tomorrow" man. He ran the U. S. Postoffice Department alone, because his salary didn't warrant his keeping a clerk.

Before he became the first Secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, which is this year observing its 150th Anniversary, Hazard was Postmaster-General in Washington's Cabinet. In the Company's archives is a copy of a letter he wrote to President Washington, under date of September 21, 1789, when Philadelphia was the capital of the United States. The letter, asking for "more assistance," follows:

"Dear Sir:

Though I have made repeated applications for more assistance, and so clearly pointed out the necessity there was for it that a Committee of Congress reported in favor of its being allowed, I have been left to encounter the whole business of the Department almost alone. . . . Besides the general superintendence of fifteen hundred miles, exclusive of post roads, I have had to maintain a very burthensome correspondence; to examine the quarterly returns from all the eastern offices; to enter all the accounts; to keep the books of the Department, (which since my appointment has been in double entry); to make communications to Congress and Committees, which have frequently required lengthy and tedious calculations; to form and enter into contracts and pay the contractors quarterly; to inspect the dead letters, and to do the business out of doors as well as within. My own attention has been so frequently necessary that I have not had time for proper relaxation, and in three years past have not been to the distance of ten miles from this city. I once hired a clerk, but found my salary was not equal to that expense in addition to the support of my family, and was obliged to dismiss him."

At that time there were 75 postoffices in the United States and total postal revenues were $30,000. Today, there are approximately 45,000 post-offices, doing an annual business in excess of $750,000,000.

$1000 Cow—Gift

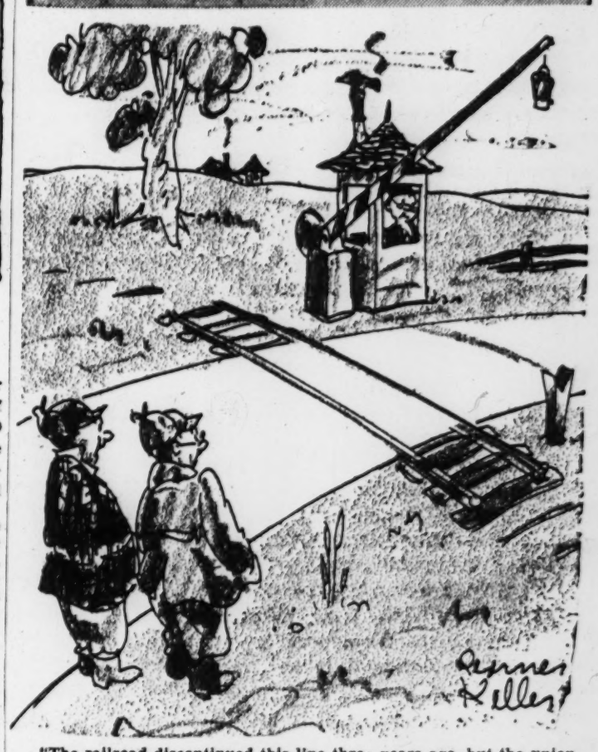
(Spokane Spokesman Review)

Spokane, Wash.

One of the highest prices ever recorded in a Spokane auction of registered cattle was the $1,000 paid recently at the annual sale of the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association for the grand champion cow of the show.

The cow was purchased by the Pomeroy Chamber of Commerce from Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore., and will be given to Ed Ruchert of Pomeroy, prominent Hereford breeder, who recently lost 36 head of registered Herefords, many tons of hay and a large barn in a fire.

Just for Fun— *Reamer Keller*



"The railroad discontinued this line three years ago, but the union won't let 'em lay off Pop."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Plants Serve as Natural Soaps?

Before the discovery of soap, people used to take other means of cleansing themselves and their garments. Among the substances used for cleaners were olive oil, plant juices and ashes, and fuller's earth. It is interesting to note that nearly 20 centuries ago Pliny, one of the first writers to mention soap, speaks of it as affording a means of giving luster to the hair.

Quite a variety of plants serve as natural soaps. In the United States one of the best known is the soapwort or "bouncing-bet." Soapwort contains saponin, a poisonous compound which lathers in water and acts as a detergent or cleanser. It also tends to saponify or combine with any oil or grease present in the fabric being washed to form a soapy substance which may readily be rinsed out. Like soap, saponin has a marked effect on surface tension action, and it is in lessening the surface tension of the water that it promotes lathering.

The California soap-plant has a lily-like bulb which, after pounding, may be used for laundry purposes. The zegadene and the sand lily also are examples of soap plants found in North America.

In Mexico there are several plants bearing the general name **amole** which have saponaceous and detergent properties.

The inner bark of the soap bark tree **(Quillaja Saponaria)**, of the rose family, is used in Chile and Peru for washing fine things. Soapberries (genus **Sapindus**) serve the same purpose in China and the West Indies. Soapberries were used

SOAPBERRY (Sapindus saponaria)

before the days of soap, and they still are preferred in China for washing the hair and cleansing fine silks. The savonette or shagbark, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, bears a soap bark used there for washing fine fabrics.

The East Indian soap-pod, or soap-nut tree of the Acacia family, bears pods which are used in India as detergents or cleansers. In China, besides several trees which serve the natives as soap, the oil-cake of the pressed seeds of the tea-oil tree is employed in washing.—**W. P. Keasbey**

In Lighter Vein

Eternal Feminine

Customer: "Come, John, we're ready to go."

Saleslady: "Pardon, madam, here's the hat you bought; that's the box you're wearing."—Wall Street Journal.

Born That Way

A visitor to a Southern village stopped at the gateway of an old colonial mansion to inquire of a colored servant: "Mammy, who lives in this beautiful home?"

"Kunnel Robertson live here," replied Mammy.

"Colonel in which army?"

Mammy (proudly): "He ain't kunnel in no army—he's jes a nachel bawn kunnel." — Independent Forester.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now the king spake and said to Daniel, Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee.—DAN. 6:16

Believe in Signs?

A restaurant in Missoula, Mont., advertises its breakfast menus as "Hurry-Uppers," "Picker-Uppers," "Builder-Uppers," and "Filler-Uppers."

"Withers and Withers, Florists," reads a Woodville, Miss., sign.

"Tyck, the Jeweler," is a familiar Glendale (Calif.) sign.

A wayside lunch stand in Virginia advises travelers that they serve "Hot laid eggs."

Who Is This?
Answer: Tony Sarg

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Some very interesting finds of old United States stamps and envelopes have been made in attics and other storage places where they have rested undisturbed for many years. Many have turned out to be valuable pieces of paper, particularly the stamps of the early sixties and prior to the War Between the States. Some collectors have specialized in these early issues, and in the course of their study have found new varieties among the more common stamps which command premium prices. As these varieties have come to light they have been listed in the Standard Stamp Catalogue and a price suggested for them which will give some idea of their rarity. Many collectors prefer to have the earlier stamps attached to the original envelopes and "tied on" with a cancellation. Many of these old cancellations are quite original. The postmasters, in earlier periods, took the liberty of making their own cancellation marks, particularly for marking the stamp itself. One may find among these cancellation marks everything from a bumblebee to a harp. Interesting also are cancellations carrying the names of old forts, of old towns in one state that later were incorporated in another state when state boundary lines have been changed, and of towns which long ago have become ghost towns.

A portion of the Fifth Annual Issue of National Wildlife Conservation Stamps are here illustrated. The distribution of these stamps is part of the education program of the National Wildlife Federation, which has as its aim the restoration and conservation of American soil, forests, and wildlife. Color pictures depicting 140 species of American wildlife with descriptive albums in which to mount them may be purchased from the organization for $1.50.

Early commemoratives have increased considerably in value, including the Columbian issue of 1893, the Trans-Mississippi issue of 1898, the Pan-American issue of 1901, the Louisiana Purchase issue of 1904, the Jamestown issue of 1907, the Panama-Pacific issue of 1912, the Pilgrim issue of 1920 and many others. The most appreciable increase has been in the values above the two-cent value.

Stamps From Other Countries

Curaçao—It is reported that the remaining stock of the Prince Bernhard stamps have been destroyed after being withdrawn from sale.

Sweden—A 20-kroner stamp to be used on trans-Atlantic airmail will soon be released for use. This value is the highest denomination ever issued by Sweden.

Uruguay—The series of stamps honoring Francisco Acuña de Figueroa, the Poet of Montevideo and author of the National Anthem, has been placed on sale at the different post offices. The stamps show the portrait of Figueroa and the titles bestowed upon him. The values include the 1-centesimo, lake; the 2c, deep green; 5c, red; 12c, blue, and 50c, violet.

United States

Several ideas for commemorative and special war stamps have been suggested to the Post Office Department for the coming year, but so far the Department has not made any comment. Presses have been very busy with War Savings Stamps and new issues have been kept in the background. Likewise the new set of envelopes reported about ready for release has been delayed.

According to a survey conducted by H. L. Lindquist, publisher of The Stamp Specialist, it is estimated there are upwards of 5,590,000 school children in the United States who collect stamps, and some 271,700 adult collectors. This makes a total of 5,861,700 collectors in the United States, as a conservative estimate.

Uruguay's Portrait of Figueroa

STAMPS
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Includes stamps from Tanganyika—Cayman—Animal—Scarce. Babyhead—Coronation—Early Victorian—Airmail—Map Stamps—with Big Catalogue. All free—Send 5c for postage.
GRAY STAMP COMPANY
Dept. C. M. Toronto

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Column No. 5 on the March*

By Le Pelley

...ALL THIS INFORMATION ON THIS MAP! TSK TSK....
HERE COMES THAT FLYER WITH MR. WINK! WE'LL HAVE TO DUCK
EVERYTHING MUST GO ACCORDING TO MY PLAN-
DON'T WORRY ABOUT MY PART OF IT!
HERE'S THE MAP! REMEMBER.. NO MISTAKES !!!
THERE'LL BE NO MISTAKES... I CAN FOLLOW A MAP!
AH- NOW MY JOB IS FINISHED!! NOW THEY MAY HAVE THEIR CLUB HOUSE BACK AGAIN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sniff—Sniff!*

By Rodgers

For awhile this afternoon I just put my head down and plowed through that jungle like nobody's business!
Then, suddenly, I realized I didn't know just exactly where I was going!
PLOP!
"This is a pretty 'how-de-do'!" I said to myself.
"Well, sniffing around that sight-seeing boat got me into this mess!" I decided—
SNIFF
"So-I guess it's up to my old sniffer to get me out of it!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Swat" Makes a Hit*

By The Hagers

40 DOZ.
"WHAT HAPPENED HERE TODAY AT FOUR? I SAW A CROWD, TOM, AT YOUR DOOR.
40 DOZ.
WAS IT A TWO-FOR-ONE-CENT SALE? WERE PRICES ON A DOWN-HILL SCALE?"
SAID TOM, "A SALESMAN I HAD HERE,- SALES HIT A NEW HIGH FOR THE YEAR,-
'SWAT' MALLARD, DRAKEVILLE'S BATTING STAR. HE AUTOGRAPHED EACH PICKLE JAR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Raid in Perspective

American headlines and hearts are brightened by news of the raid on the Philippines made by thirteen bombers from Australia. This was a brilliant exploit and full credit should go to the men who planned and carried it out. Probably a chance to cheer is also good for American morale. But in the end, morale will suffer if the American people, pleased with small successes, fail to realize how little such forays alter the total picture of a war that is still going against them.

Disillusionment will be only the more bitter if public opinion assumes that this raid forecasts an early reconquest of the Philippines. It is good to know that American air power can strike so far and it will encourage American-Filipino forces still resisting in the Philippines. The fact that some kind of a base is still held there at which bombers can refuel opens up hopeful speculations. But military and naval men know that there are limits to what air raids can achieve and it would be well for the American people to know that to regain what the United Nations have lost in the last four months will require much more than air power.

Not until armies are gathered, equipped, transported, and landed can there be reconquest of that island-dotted empire larger than Europe that Japan has conquered since December 7. In that movement, air power will be a helpful advance guard and umbrella. But meanwhile such forays as this are hardly more than pinpricks. It is useful to recover trained pilots and emotionally satisfying perhaps to strike back at the Japanese in the Philippines. And some damage was done, but nothing that can even temporarily stop the steady spread of Japanese forces.

When the movement of reconquest begins, it will have to start much closer to Australia, in efforts to give real help to the Dutch still desperately resisting in nearby Java, to root out Japanese forces in Timor and New Guinea, and to establish bases in Borneo from which the Philippines can be reached with bigger and more frequent bomb loads. Indeed this process is so likely to be long, depending on gaining sea supremacy around the Dutch Indies at least, that India and China may provide far more useful fields for American air power. Indeed for lack of air power in Burma the Allies are losing ground that can lose China—the nearest base for cutting Japan's lines to the Philippines and Australia.

Moreover if Americans are going to place such raids as this in true perspective, it is necessary—ungracious as it may appear—to say that the Japanese did probably a hundred times as much damage in their first raid on the Philippines. It is because a large American air force in the Philippines was virtually wiped out ten hours after the warning of Pearl Harbor that American fliers are now reduced to spectacular, daring, but relatively unimportant forays into territory that with earlier alertness Americans might be using as a base to bomb Japan.

Courage and Clothing

Women, it is said, admire courage above most other masculine qualities. Yet it is hardly likely, judging from the repercussions, that many of them will acclaim the brave man who was responsible for certain of the new restrictions in feminine wartime apparel. It must have been a man, they reason; for any woman would have known better than to assume that this half of the human species is all one height and girth.

When it was a question of men's clothing, the government authority was apparently aware that Mutt and Jeff could not be expected to wear each other's sizes in nether garments. But obviously nobody told the well-meaning gentleman in Washington that women's skirts are measured not by the length of the skirts themselves but by their distance from the ground, on the wearer. And also, that a twenty-five-inch jacket which might be ample for one person would not clothe the same area on another.

So far, amusement at the terms of the fiat is more noticeable than dismay, for it is quite likely that such misapprehensions will be ironed out before too many pairs of scissors bite into bolts of precious woolens. Women will make sacrifices cheerfully; there will be a good deal of "snipping, stitching, cutting and contriving," and in the end few will notice the difference. For in times of public or private scarcity, women have their own methods for making ends meet, and they can convert almost any fiat into a fashion.

Abysmal Carelessness

When the Normandie burned and keeled over in New York harbor, millions of Americans suspected sabotage. The only alternative they could see that would explain the disaster was a degree of negligence so appalling that citizens hesitated to attribute it to their Government and service officials.

A House of Representatives investigating committee now has presented the picture of that negligence in details so black as to confirm the view, "There was no need for sabotage; carelessness has served the enemy with equal effectiveness."

The muddling and carelessness began with indecision in Washington as to whether the converted liner should be made an airplane carrier, a cargo ship, or troopship. Meanwhile an order came from "highest controlling authority" setting an impossibly early sailing date. Confusion and neglect of safeguards followed.

A change of plans necessitated acetylene torch work in the main salon where inflammable kapok life preservers had been stored. The man assigned to hold an asbestos shield went to help a gang holding guide ropes. Efforts of the work crew to smother the fire from a spark only served to spread it. Water buckets were partly empty, two hoses and a fire extinguisher failed to function. When a man got to the bridge to turn in a fire alarm, the wires connecting with the New York City Fire Department had been taken out.

In trying to find out why adequate precautions had not been taken, the committee found such red tape and division of authority that no single official considered himself in command of the ship. The commandant supposed the Normandie to be under the Bureau of Ships; the bureau's district material officer thought himself to be acting in an advisory capacity; the naval inspector had received no orders; the Coast Guard officer looked to the captain of the port, and the captain of the port assumed the commandant was in charge.

Such looseness of organization would be almost unbelievable if it had not been disclosed by a congressional committee after extensive investigation. Americans have confidence that the services of the free Nations will win the war. But it will not be won by that sort of management. To win will take vigilance, responsibility, and unity of command.

Clearing the Mails

For several weeks there has appeared ample reason why the United States Government should refuse to give the benefit of its postal facilities to an extensive fringe of minor publications largely engaged in spreading propaganda against the Government, against democracy, and against the war effort.

Welcome therefore is the announcement by Francis Biddle, Attorney General, that the Department of Justice intends to act against all of these allegedly seditious papers or leaflets, some ninety-five in all, in much the same manner as it has obtained an order by Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, closing the mails to the magazine "Social Justice," founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

In tone, "Social Justice" has been more adroit than some of its contemporaries. The Attorney General summarizes thus the themes it has emphasized before and since the United States became a belligerent:

> Pride in the achievements of the Axis Powers and sympathy with their aims; disparagement of the intentions and motives of Great Britain and of the United States; blame for the war on international bankers and their control of or influence in the present national administration and in the governments of the Allies; creation of racial hatreds and distrust; constant and frequent attacks upon the war policies of the present government; and doubt as to the ability of the United Nations to win the war.

The description would apply to various others of the ninety-five.

Certainly the Government is not obliged to provide the facilities of distribution to any publication which seeks to undermine it or which abuses the freedoms the Nation is fighting to preserve. Under the liberal American system, spokesmen for any of the questioned publications will have a hearing before the Postmaster General to determine if the contents of the publication have been wrongly described in the complaint of the Justice Department.

That is in accord with the democratic traditions of fairness. A large number of persons familiar with the type of propagandist publications under consideration are persuaded that postal exclusion orders in these cases represent full and exact justice.

Our Readers Say—

Labor's Patriotism Above Price, Too

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Patriotism Above Price," with its story of the Navy Yard worker, Julio de Castro, should arouse all of us, on whatever "front" we are working.

If we listen we hear of many a potential Julio de Castro in our war industries. Here is Tom, who decided he must do something for Uncle Sam. His mother told the story almost with impatience, not wholly in sympathy with Tom's effort. He had fought in the first World War, and in the years following had built up a prosperous business. Priorities caused it to close for the duration. Tom went into a mill making airplane parts. The plant was moved some distance down the river. On the day shift Tom left home at 6 in the morning, and returned at 6 in the evening. He loaded his car, going and coming, with men waiting along the route, never charging for transportation. At the end of this 12-hour day, after heavy unaccustomed work in the midst of roaring machinery, he could only drop into bed.

"Tom," his mother urged, "you don't have to do this. You did your part in the last war. Why don't you stop?"

His answer was always the same: "The men at the front can't stop. The airmen can't stop. When they are told to go up, they go."

When people too readily criticize Labor I remember Tom's all-out work and I think also of Joe, looking at the picture of his two tall sons in uniform with an unforgettable expression on his face, so lined and grayed by years of coal and steel dust. There will be no slowing down in the part of the mill where Joe works. The look in his eyes would be enough to stop that.

Pittsburgh — ZILLAH EVELYN GRIMES

Friendly Commerce

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Freezing orders to the contrary notwithstanding, cold commerce has been undergoing a warming-up process as it relates to some phases of trade between the United States and Great Britain. A shipment from abroad is no longer regarded as a mere load of freight. It is looked upon as a badge of courage, testifying to a peoples' ability to carry on under bomb-laden skies, and through submarine infested seas.

When to this mute evidence are added written expressions of greeting and camaraderie, these interchanges knit a strong fabric, friendship. Typical of such messages is this note enclosed in a recent consignment of books to a Boston concern from a publishing house in Oxford, England:

> To those whose Sympathy and Faith in us has helped to sustain us in our ordeal, and who are now our Comrades in Arms, we send Greetings and Cheer, in the certain hope that in the day of Victory we shall stand with them as Comrades in Peace.

Medway, Mass. — F. M.

Threats of Rationing

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we should receive authentic information that Germany was compelled to ration razor blades we would take much comfort in the implication that the shortage of steel was very critical.

The broadcasters of Germany are undoubtedly giving their listeners much encouragement by announcing that the United States has been compelled to conserve on razor blades.

Has the announcement telling us that razor blades will be rationed accomplished any desirable results?

We know that instead of the usual weekly purchase of a package of blades, millions of men will buy five, ten, or fifty packages and store them away.

Personally, being in the insurance and real estate business, we would welcome a threat to ration insurance policies and building sites.

Davenport, Iowa — JOE WAGNER

"Abreast of the Times"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoy reading The Christian Science Monitor. I know of no periodical published that keeps one so abreast of the times. The Gibraltar firmness in its stand on moral issues, and the accuracy with which the world news is gathered and printed, make it a very attractive international daily newspaper.

Los Angeles — JOHN H. CHAMBERLIN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cowboy From Berlin

Lupe Plans to Be a Good Neighbor

"Señora," exclaimed Lupe, my little Mexican serving maid, as she searched for an appropriate bowl for her gift of bluebonnets, "I theenk of fine theeng for parade on San Jacinto Day."

I went on copying a recipe for agarita jelly in the sunny breakfast room.

"You remember," she continued, "the Cheerio Club for knit warm theengs for bombed British babies? All are work hard and send many theengs, so after work must come the celebrating—maybe with dance, maybe with peecneec, or with fiesta for three days. Always Señora, after work must come holiday joy, so I talk with my *abuela*. She are maybe 60, maybe 80, but very spry and always glad in heart. She are full of coming parade and talk of how General Sam Houston win the Battle of San Jacinto and capture Santa Anna, how thees helped Texas get free from Mexican rule and Mexican soldiers go back across Rio Grande, and how all is now of a jollity because every year on April 21st, we in San Antonio celebrate San Jacinto Day with beeg parade, floats decorated with flowers, soldiers from Fort Sam Houston marching with flags flying and bands playing, and flower petals tossed at end in Battle of Flowers.

* * *

"All of suddens I theenk how like applause in theater it would be if Cheerio Club have a float and call it Good Neighbor Float to show neighbor across Rio Grande that we are good friends even on San Jacinto Day. As soon as I get to club meeting thees plan pop out of my mouth like firecracker and all are like it even better than knit small red meettens for British babies. By the time we have perineession from Battle of Flowers Association to enter float in parade, the float she are already built from lumber in yard of Juan Sanchez.

"Now Señora, comes the grand part, we have dance contest for peeck two best ones for dance the *mariposa* on float while my Brother José play his guitar. Eduardo Guillermo Salcedo are chosen because he have dance in movie for mucho dinero and already have silk shirt, red sash, embroidered sombrero and velvet breeches with tiny bells on freenge. Oh, Señora, he make all the girls sigh with longing to dance with him, but I, Lupe, am chosen. I not know why but they say Lupe have the smile and pep and will not get the weariness.

"But, Señora, all is not 'merry as a marriage bell' like in poem. First, I have nawtheeng to wear. Theenk of it, Señora, I am dance with the so beautiful Eduardo graceful like a red poppy tilt on his stem in the breeze while peoples on sidewalk are entranced with wonder, and Mexico across Rio Grande theenk what good neighbor we are to trim float for her, and I have nawtheeng but skimpy dress which not spread out like soft pleated skirt. And so, I theenk Dolores will have to take my place because she have new dress seven yards around bottom—$9.95 at El Loro on Soledad Street—but then Dolores would fall down in the shyness, and what would become of Cheerio Neighbor beezness?"

* * *

"Well, Lupe," I answered, "perhaps we had better clean my closet this morning, and while we are doing that we may find something with a full skirt which might be made to swirl sufficiently to please all Mexico and the so beautiful Eduardo."

"Oh, Señora," exclaimed Lupe, "you are save me from the disgrace because on last hanger are dress you no longer like with skirt like butterfly wings for dance the *mariposa*. I will have Miguel Deogracias Fernandez make for you a pink pottery bowl especially for bluebonnets. But, Señora, I no want to please the silk shirt of Eduardo, I only want to look sweet like magnolia blossom when I ride by and blow kees from fingertips to Ramón who will stand by garden gate beside the Alamo.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Mirror of World Opinion

Blocs Must Go

Mothers and fathers of fighting men have crossed all lines of party and vocation and social standing to join hands together. Up from the far reaches of the soil a mighty voice sweeps with this thundering word for the world: "America must win." These mothers and fathers have vowed a vow that no selfishness shall slow down production, no politics shall cripple defense, no disaffection shall sabotage the freedom of this free land. The blocs and the blockage will have to go. . . . America must win!—*Dallas Morning News.*

The Wide Horizon

For Peace in the Pacific

By Dr. Hu Shih

Chinese Ambassador to Washington

From an address at Ohio Wesleyan University

Over two years ago, in October, 1939, in a speech before the China Society in America, I said that a just and durable peace in the Far East must fulfill these basic conditions:

1. It must not result in vindicating any territorial gain or economic advantage acquired by the use of brutal force in open violation of international law and solemnly pledged treaty obligations.
2. It must satisfy the legitimate demands of the Chinese people for an independent, unified, and strong national State.
3. It must restore and greatly strengthen the international order for the Pacific area and in the world at large so that orderly international relationships may always prevail and aggressive wars may not recur. . . .

The first point is merely a reaffirmation of the "Stimson doctrine of non-recognition." . . .

It is to be noted, however, that the principle of non-recognition was proclaimed by the American Government and by the League of Nations at a time when the war-weary world was not prepared to take more positive action to curb armed aggression. . . .

* * *

Ten long years have passed and the civilized world is now better prepared to take a more positive stand on this issue of armed aggression and international brigandage. Thus the "Atlantic Charter" in its second and third articles goes much farther than the doctrine of non-recognition. . . .

The second principle I have proposed—namely, that a durable peace must satisfy the legitimate demands of the Chinese people for an independent, unified and strong national state—needs no detailed explanation to such a learned assembly. . . .

It is unnecessary to defend this thesis except by way of pointing out that the central idea in the traditional Far Eastern policy of the Anglo-Saxon Powers throughout the last 40 years has always been a desire to see China develop into an independent, unified, modernized and strong national State as the stabilizing force for the peace and prosperity of the entire Pacific area.

The American and British statesmen who formulated the "Open Door" policy in China at the turn of the century, apparently had a clear conception of the dangers of an international war which was certain to come on the Asiatic continent and in the Pacific area if and when the sovereignty and the territorial and administrative integrity of China could not be preserved. . . .

Viewed in the light of history, however, this policy has suffered from one fundamental and inherent weakness, namely, that it is essentially, in the words of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, "a covenant of self-denial among the signatory Powers in the deliberate renunciation of any policy of aggression" in China. As there is no provision for effective sanctions against possible violations, the whole structure of Far Eastern peace breaks down whenever a strong and selfish power refuses to be bound by this "covenant." . . .

* * *

The third condition necessary for a durable peace in the Pacific area, I believe, is the restoration, strengthening and reinforcing of the international order for the Pacific area and for the world in general. . . .

You will agree with me that during the years between the First and Second World Wars there actually existed an international order both for the Far East and for the larger world—a real world order founded on a series of highly idealistic international covenants, treaties and agreements. . . .

The moral of the tragic events of the last decade should be plain to all. The moral is that peace must presuppose an effectively maintained order or rule of law; and that law and order do not mean the absence of force. . . . The moral, in short, is that peace must have power to enforce itself. . . .

In the above discussions I have purposely stressed the idea of "overwhelming power or force" for the enforcement of peace and order. . . . The peace of the community, both nationally and internationally, can be maintained only when the organized force of the whole community is placed overwhelmingly on the side of the law and the public safety.

I want, therefore, a new world order which will devote its first efforts to the organization of the postwar world for the effective enforcement of international peace and order. All other ornamental things such as intellectual co-operation or technical co-operation can wait. First things must come first.

The Bookshelf

How the Japanese Get That Way

Why has Japan made herself an international menace? Economic causes, and the pressure of population, have often been cited as reasons for the expansionist urge which has now exploded into armed conflict with the United Nations. But in the view of a veteran Far East journalist of Australian nationality, H. J. Timperley, formerly The Christian Science Monitor correspondent and now an adviser to the Chinese Government, too little attention has been paid to "deep-rooted psychological forces that have been spurring on the Japanese to world domination."

In JAPAN: A WORLD PROBLEM (New York: John Day. $1.75) Mr. Timperley develops this theme, finding Japan in parallel with Germany as a nation "wedded to the principle that the individual is nothing and the State everything . . . determined to enforce acceptance of this doctrine upon the rest of the world."

He first deals with the background of *Bushido* and finds that whereas in China moral excellence has been the accepted criterion of fitness to rule, in Japan morality has had little to do with the case—in fact, the code has emphasized unquestioning, unreasoning obedience. Regimentation has been such that in the author's view, "while Japan has made some notable contributions along artistic and scientific lines, she has not given to the world a single political, religious, or moral idea that has been of benefit to the human race at large."

Japan's borrowings have been largely of the form rather than the spirit. The governing classes, and the exploitation of Shinto devotion to ancestry, have only concentrated privileges in the hands of self-satisfied and selfish betrayers.

Mr. Timperley delves into history and draws upon other authorities to show a dismaying record of frequent efforts at conquest of a *Lebensraum* which he believes might actually have been acquired by peaceful means three centuries ago had it not been for unlovely and shortsighted aspects of the national character.

Getting down to the specific issue of population pressure, evidence is cited to indicate that Japan's population actually has not increased at an extraordinary rate as compared with the Western world (England and Wales went up 100 per cent from 1801 to 1851, Japan but 78 per cent from 1872 to 1922). In any event, it will be agreed that there is little logic about a program calling for territorial robbery at the same time that the State bribes the people to have large families.

As to economic aspects, Japan is shown to have distorted her industrial structure in the interest of strategic and military considerations and otherwise to have sought preparedness for war at the expense of a peaceful national prosperity. The author believes that the consequences of such a policy must be catastrophic.

At no point does the author take an extreme, vindictive, or intolerant tone. His little volume is most valuable both as a present mental stimulant and a reference for the future. R. G.

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